FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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COMMENTATORS VIEW UPCOMING SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS

Colonel on USSR Proposals

PM031027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "To Justify the Peoples' Hopes"]

[Excerpt] In practical terms the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" being widely publicized by the Washington administration at the moment, is aggressive and forms part and parcel of the building of the U.S. strategic offensive potential. On the admission of THE NEW YORK TIMES, citing authoritative scientists, including G. Keyworth, the President's scientific adviser, the main objective of this "initiative," which essentially amounts to the creation of an ABM defense system including space-based elements, is the protection of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces' launch installations. In other words, it is intended to shield U.S. nuclear missile installations against a retaliatory strike and thus to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat.

In an effort to conceal the true state of affairs, administration spokesmen are now resorting to all sorts of tricks. President Reagan himself has done his bit in the attempts to mislead the public by declaring that the ABM system, including space-based elements, "will not protect missiles, it will destroy missiles." An attempt to deny THE NEW YORK TIMES report without adducing any proof was also made by the Pentagon chief. Speaking on television, he declared that the United States under no circumstances would give up the initiative in the sphere of "space wars" and would at the same time "modernize and strengthen its offensive systems" and continue to site first-strike weapons -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- in West Europe. Weinberger ruled out the possibility that the administration might adopt any kind of proposals that "could block the deployment of medium-range nuclear means in West Europe."

Observers interpret all this as yet another admission of the fact that the Reagan administration views the militarization of space as a most important step along the path toward destroying the existing military equilibrium and acquiring a first strike potential. It is no accident that Washington's plans for the militarization of space are causing growing alarm among all sober-minded people, the camp of the closest U.S. allies not excluded. President F. Mitterrand of France has expressed disagreement with the U.S. plans. He declared unequivocally: "We say 'no' to the militarization of space." M. Thatcher, the head of the British Government, also has certain misgivings about Washington's line.

In these circumstances the accord reached on the USSR's initiative between the Soviet Union and the United States to hold talks on the whole range of interdependent questions pertaining to the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means has attracted much attention. It is too early to judge what course these talks may take. According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, all U.S. officials who are in any way involved in the upcoming meeting and talks in Geneva between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz, scheduled for 7-8 January, have taken a "solemn oath" not to divulge any information. It only remains to be hoped that the intentions of the U.S. representatives are serious enough. However, realities cannot but provoke misgivings on this account. After all, by insisting on its "space wars" program the Washington administration is in effect rejecting the principle of equality and identical security, thus -- wittingly or unwittingly -- demonstrating the falsity and hypocrisy of its professions of readiness for talks on arms limitation and reduction. Washington intends to use this program as "an effective lever for applying pressure during the upcoming talks with the USSR," the London newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote.

The United States has already tried to use various levers in its relations with the USSR in the past. However, it has never been any use. Any action is bound to provoke a corresponding reaction.

Do real opportunities exist for a change for the better in relations between the USSR and the United States and in international relations in general? The Soviet Union takes the view that it is beyond question that they do exist.

But in order to translate them into reality it is necessary above all to renounce the arms race on land, in the air, at sea, and in space. And to renounce the line toward confrontation and the policy of outside interference in the internal affairs of peoples and sovereign states.

The Soviet Union's specific proposals on this account are widely known. First, the Soviet Union and the United States must reach agreement on arms, above all nuclear arms, limitation and reduction, and on preventing the arms race from spreading to spheres which are as yet not involved. The Soviet Union has also indicated specific ways of achieving these noble aims,which accord with the cherished hopes of all mankind. "They include," as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stated, "the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space, a qualitative and quantitative freeze on nuclear arms, and the finalization of a general and complete nuclear test ban agreement."

Naturally, the situation in the world would relax considerably if other nuclear powers were to follow the Soviet example and adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They could also establish definite norms of conduct in the international arena and abide by them.

These are the questions that perturb people throughout the world on the eve of the new year. They must be resolved, and the time to do this has come. The Soviet peace initiatives indicate how this can be done. It is now up to the other side. The world expects from the United States practical proof of the sincerity of the Washington administration's recent assurances of its readiness to strive for progress in the limitation and even the elimination of nuclear weapons and also for the normalization of international relations.

Ovchinnikov: Hope in New Year

PM030935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Common Home"]

[Text] The new year of 1985 announced its arrival with midnight chimes. The irreversible march of time has crossed the national borderline with which people naturally link hopes for a better future. The custom of exchanging greetings on this day reminds us of the identity of the vital aspirations of each individual person and mankind as a whole. The milestone in chronicling, which we call the New Year, gives us grounds for thinking about how we are all living on the same planet. Consequently, we must ensure that there is as little explosive material as possible in our common home. To suppose that by stockpiling mountains of weapons we can ensure security for ourselves was senseless in the past and in the nuclear age is utterly absurd.

The new year gives room for hope. It was with this feeling that the peace-loving public welcomed the news of the new Soviet-U.S. talks. The Soviet Union is seeking to achieve mutually acceptable accords on the entire package of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments. On all these problems we are prepared to seek the most radical solutions. The main thing is to prevent the militarization of space, because otherwise everything achieved so far in the field of arms limitation will be reduced to nothing.

The socialist community countries openly stated last year that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means. The USSR and its allies see their goal in joining with other states in resolving the most important tasks common to all mankind: how to prevent war and pave the way to disarmament, how to enable each country to focus attention on internal affairs and contribute to the solution of global problems such as the fight against hunger and disease, and environmental conservation. However, of course, paramount among all concerns is the concern to protect our common home from a nuclear conflagration and to prevent our world from becoming a theater of military operations.

The past year was notable in that these efforts met with impressive support from the international community. The 39th UN General Assembly session adopted a number of important resolutions aimed at preventing war, curbing the arms race, and strengthening trust between states. Only the United States along with a handful of its allies refused to support many of these decisions.

Now that the old year is passing human hopes and anxieties on to the new year, the contrast between the two social systems is appearing particularly sharply. The essence of the New Year celebration is faith in the future. Yet capitalism has taken this faith not only from the 32 million people who now have no work, but also from those who may lose their jobs tomorrow. Socialism, on the other hand, has made the worker the master of his own future. On this day it is with complete justification that he utters the traditional wish: Happy New Year, new happiness!

Kornilov on POST Article

LD021253 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1041 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The new USSR initiative regarding talks with the United States on averting the militarization of space and the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons is the center of the international public and press's attention. The press is stressing that the Soviet Union is determined to achieve an improvement in reducing the danger of the outbreak of war and is ready for the most radical of solutions that might advance toward the cessation of the imperialists' accelerated material preparations for war. Key significance here lies with the refusal to permit a space weapons race, because if such a race were to begin it would not only be dangerous in itself but would also whip up the arms race in other directions.

The forthcoming Soviet-American Geneva meeting is one of the leading themes in the U.S. press. However, if one looks at the last few issues of leading U.S. papers, it is impossible not to pay attention to the fact that not only -- and absolutely rightly -- do they stress the importance of the forthcoming dialogue, but in a number of press articles they also ask the question, in one form or another: What is the luggage the United States delegation is really taking to Geneva? "Our representatives, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, for example, go to the talks having taken with them a new and sinister 'defense system' in the framework of the 'star wars' program. Giving U.S. delegates, like a grenade, his 'star wars' program, R. Reagan is in fact trying to convince us that peace talks do not necessarily mean arms control."

A lengthy article published today in THE WASHINGTON POST and devoted to U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle is couched in a similar vein. There is no secret about the political views of this gentleman, whom even the American press sometimes, not without reason, dubs a 'superhawk.'

It is sufficient to recall that it was precisely Perle who in his time came out adamantly against SALT I and SALT II and who played a not insignificant role in undermining the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, and that, as THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out at the time, he "is convinced that for the United States arms control should be merely an instrument for changing the correlation of forces in its own favor." What are Perle's positions today, just before the Geneva meeting? As is clear from THE WASHINGTON POST article, they are the same.

"I do not agree that we and the Russians can settle our differences, reduce them to the framework of agreed limiations, conclude agreements and treaties and then rely on their being observed in order to make the world safer," a Pentagon spokesman said outright to the paper's correspondent.

Why did Mr Perle have to come out with such statements on the very eve of the Geneva meeting, and whose opinion is he expressing? The question is all the more natural if one takes into account that Washington is stressing over and over again that the United States by no means intends to give up the large-scale program for preparing for 'star wars' and the declared creation of a "total antimissile defense system. The immediate future will show how sincere and serious are the intentions of the U.S. side, which asserts that it is in favour of "arms control." But the statements by Perle and his associates, in which an attempt is being made to prepare U.S. public opinion in advance for a negative outcome to the forthcoming dialogue, cannot but put one on the alert....

Need For Mutual Goodwill

LD030050 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Along with many other good wishes the Soviet leaders wished the Soviet people a peaceful year in 1985. In its message of greeting to the nation the leadership of the Soviet Union reaffirmed that this country would continue doing everything within its power to improve the political cliamte in the world and deliver mankind from the nuclear threat. It emphasized the importance of the new Soviet initiative concerning talks with the United States on preventing an arms race in space and on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. Our commentator Vladislav Kozyakov writes the following on this subject:

People throughout the world are pinning their hopes for a stronger world peace on the forthcoming Soviet-American talks. In a few days' time, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko andthe U.S. State Secretary George Shultz will meet in Geneva. The forthcoming talks will concern the entire range of issues related to the nonmilitarization of space and reduction of nuclear weapons. These will be altogether new talks and the consensus is that they open new possibilities for resolving the problems that concern all of mankind.

Naturally for these possibilities to be realized there must be goodwill on both sides. The Soviet stand on the forthcoming talks is clear and definite. This country proceeds from the fact that in this nuclear age international security cannot be insured by building up the stockpiles of nuclear or any other weapons; or by developing any new types of weapons on the ground or in space. The only reliable guarnatee against a nuclear war is the reduction of nuclear arsenals on the basis of equality and equal security. A reliable barrier must be put up in the way of new weapons and especially weapons in space.

The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has said that the Soviet Union is prepared to seek the most radical solutions in all spheres of arms limitation with regard to preventing the militarization of space as well as the nuclear arms reductions. It is prepared to seek solutions that would make possible progress toward a complete banning and ultimately elimination of all nuclear weapons. The problem of preventing the militarization of space assumes special importance for the entire range of interrelated issues of arms control. The Soviet Union believes that the American star wars program is extremely dangerous for world peace. The program reflects Washington's desire to reach military superiority. Experience suggests that every new type of weapons put into service in the United States has led to appropriate retaliatory measures on the part of the Soviet Union. As a result nuclear confrontation increased. The development of space weapons in the United States would bring even graver consequences for international security.

The militarization of space unless reliably prevented would annul everything positive that has been achieved so far in arms limitation. The arrival of space weapons will spur the arms race on in other spheres and dramatically increase the nuclear war threat. The Soviet leaders have warned of this on many occasions. Regrettably, Washington continues to defend its star wars program, even now in spite of the fact that arms race in space would pose a threat to the United States itself, and that threat would be no smaller than the one that other nations would face.

Defense Secretary Weinberger said the other day that the star wars program is supposedly the only thing that offers any real hope for the world. However, the governments of 150 United Nations members, to say nothing of the public throughout the world, see the hope in a peaceful space. This is one of the most important guarantees that there will be peace on earth this year and in the years to come, and that life on this planet will continue.

Zholkver on Public Opinion

LD021903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The results of a new year public opinion poll have been published in the FRG. Most of those questioned -- over 80 percent -- are worried at the modern international situation and hope that it will improve. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

Reports arriving from any countries in these first days of the new year bear witness to moods similar to those expressed in the results of the West German public opinion poll. People everywhere are alarmed at the current tense world situation and one of the main new year wishes is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and a strengthening of universal peace.

Such moods are completely concordant with the thoughts and hopes of Soviet people and our country's foreign policy line. In his new year interview with the Japanese paper ASAHI, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed that the issue of arms limitation and reduction, particularly nuclear arms, and ultimately their total elimination, and the prevention of the militarization of space are at the focus of Soviet foreign policy. The USSR's unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms is convincing confirmation of this.

In many countries, including the FRG, hope for progress in resolving the entire complex of issues of nuclear and space weapons is linked with the forthcoming new talks between the USSR and the United States.

At the same time, people are worried at the fact that even on the brink of the new year, the very same old calls for increasing nuclear weapons, particularly MX intercontinental missiles, and preparations for the notorious so-called star wars program were issuing from Washington.

However, it is by no means just a case of being limited to calls. Specific appropriations for the deployment of MX missiles are planned in the record Pentagon budget, and the Pentagon has already issued the first 10 contracts for space weapons production. It is no surprise that these prospects of further escalating the arms race are raising worried questions in London, Bonn and Paris, as well as in other countries, which officially are NATO allies of the United States.

As for our country's stance, the new year greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers again notes that in the present international situation, which has deteriorated because of aggressive imperialist circles, the USSR, along with the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces, is doing and will do everything incumbent on it to improve the political climate in the world and deliver humanity from the nuclear threat.

Solton on Soviet Stand

LD291633 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] In the last month of the outgoing year, the Soviet leaders have held important talks with government and political leaders of a number of countries, including Ethiopia, Japan, Malta, Great Britain, and Turkey. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Solton writes:

The Soviet Union's relations with those countries are different. At the talks, there sometimes cropped up substantial differences in estimating the reasons for the present tension in the world.

However, it wasn't on differences that attention was concentrated, but on finding meeting points in solving the main problem: how to remove the threat of a nuclear war and return relations among countries onto the road to relaxation of tension. And as was pointed out at the Soviet-Maltese talks, every country, regardless of its size, social stucture, and belonging to this or that group, can and should contribute to attaining those objectives.

When it is the question of whether to move along the road of an arms buildup with the inevitability of a nuclear catastrophe or to embark on the road of disarmament and peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, the choice of the Soviet Union has always been one and the same: It is for peaceful coexistence. It is against breaking the military and strategic parity between the socialist countries and the NATO bloc; it is for lowering that parity to the lowest possible level. And in that respect, the importance was stressed of the latest Soviet initiative, that is, holding new talks with the United States on a whole range of interconnected problems. That includes nonmilitarization of space, reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles.

Whether such talks are held and what their content and character will be, will be decided at a meeting of foreign ministers of the two countries which is to take place in Geneva early next month. It's hard to say how the American representative will act. As for the stand of the Soviet Union, it is very definite and clear, and the Soviet leaders again confirmed that during the discussions with government and political leaders from other countries.

The Soviet Union is against any kind of rivalry in space. It is for sweeping reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of equality and like security. And in that respect, the Soviet Union is prepared to go as far as necessary to meet its partners, if they will do the same. Hatred, suspicion and attempts to carry ideological arguments into the sphere of relations among countries could result in serious conflict, and that is especially dangerous in our nuclear age.

The Soviet Union is for restoring trust on the principle of noninterference in the affairs of each other. The Soviet Union has already pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and it expects reciprocal steps on the part of other countries and, first of all, the United States. The international climate would be improved to a big extent if the proposals advanced by the socialist countries on coming to terms on the nonuse of force in international relations were accepted.

An important role in attaining that is also played by the development of mutually advantageous economic contacts which the Soviet Union also favors. Today there isn't a more important task than preventing a new world war and beating down the wave of the arms race, and the entire foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union is aimed at solving that task.

Kornilov Views Prospects

LD031202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1113 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva will start in a few days on 7 January. The Soviet Union is approaching this meeting filled with resolve to achieve serious progress in the cause of reducing the threat of war. The USSR proceeds from the viewpoint that in current conditions all countries need more than ever to have constuctive dialogue, a quest for solutions to key international problems, and to find areas of agreement that might lead to an improvement in confidence between countries and to creating an atmosphere in international relations free of the nuclear threat, hostility and suspicion, fear and enmity. Our country is prepared for the most radical decisions that would permit forward movement along paths leading toward stopping the accelerated material preparation for war, preparation of which has been unleashed by imperialism.

Prevention of a space arms race is of crucial importance here. For if such a race is begun, it would not only be dangerous in itself, but would also whip up the arms race in other directions as well.

The Soviet Union, true to its principled peace policy, is a resolute opponent of any arms race competition, including space arms. Over 25 years have passed since the USSR launched the first artificial earth satellite in the world, thus opening up the era of space development. This entire era has been marked not only by remarkable achievements by our country in the cause of conquering space, but also by its vigorous efforts aimed at ensuring that space development is of an exclusively peaceful nature. As early as 1958 our country raised the question at the UN General Assembly of banning the use of space for military ends.

On the initiative of the Soviet Union, important international accords were reached which provided a start for further efforts to resolve this problem. The participants in the recently-ended 39th session of the UN General Assembly considered the issue of "The Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes for the Benefit of Mankind" which was tabled by the Soviet Union as an important and urgent question and voted for a resolution calling on all states "to adopt immediate measures to avert an arms race in space in the interests of maintaining international peace and security." (The resolution was backed by 150 states, with only the United States abstaining.)

Commenting on the results of the work of the forum of nations, prominent politicians and public figures from various countries, as well as the press, stress that on the issue of space, as on other cardinal problems of international life, the USSR has once again demonstrated its firm resolve to defend peace.

The Soviet Union resolutely favors putting a perpetual ban on the use of force in space and from space toward the earth, and also from earth toward space installations. The USSR proposes banning and eliminating an entire class of space strike weapons, including antisatellite and antimissile space-based systems, as well as any other ground-based, airborne or sea-based systems intended for striking space installations. This principled, consistent line is backed up by specific deeds: Let us recall that it was our country that unilaterally announced a moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space till such time as the United States and other states act in the same way.

Great scientific discoveries, which are to serve the people's good, are frequently used to people's detriment. This must not be allowed with space discoveries. Space must be not an arena of military rivalry, but an arena of peaceful cooperation between states, regardless of their social systems.

Shishkovskiy on Talks

OW021455 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 2 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The new year 1985 has arrived. In many respects, it will be an unusual year. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has noted: It is the year of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Undoubtedly, all this is of particular political significance to the great work that awaits us in the new year. It must be carried out under the banner of mobilizing all efforts for successful conclusion of the current 5-year plan period and establishment of a good and stable base for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Our country intends to continue its tireless efforts this year aimed at averting a nuclear war, bridling the arms race, and normalizing the international situation. An important step on this path could be the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to be held in a week's time in Geneva. As is known, it is being held at the intiative of the Soviet Union and is being called to promote resumption of Soviet-American dialogue directed at achieving important agreements between the East and West.

The international public justifiably believes that the Geneva dialogue must primarily lead to ending the dangerous slide into the abyss of nuclear war and to bridling the nuclear arms race. These major aims must be followed by a general improvement in the international climate and a judicious and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

People of goodwill are full of hope that the new year will bring a revival of the spirit of detente and cooperation and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, the 10th anniversary of which will be observed next summer. They profoundly and sincerely believe that the new year, during which the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist coalition and peoples' resistance forces over Hitlerite facism and Japanese militarism will be marked, will become a year of victory of reason over the madenss of the nuclear race, and of the humane solidarity of people of labor over the loathsome propaganda of misanthropy.

BOVIN VIEWS CONTINUING RELEVANCE OF CSCE

PM021430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Reminder of Helsinki"]

[Text] With the beginning of the new year we think over what has been done (or has not been done) during the previous year. We also think of what awaits us in the coming year. We all wish that the new year will turn out better than the old, that less will be spoken and written about war, and that we will live and work peacefully.

Common sense indicates that these hopes are based on a rather flimsy foundation and that, even if the long-awaited turnabout from confrontation to detente does occur, it will take place slowly and laboriously. This, I repeat, is what common sense indicates. Yet the heart nevertheless beats with an optimistic New Year's feeling....

So, on one recalls a time when it was possible to hope for better things not just on 31 December or 1 January. This summer will see the 10th anniversary of CSCE. At that time, 10 years ago, we believed that Europe had at long last crossed its Rubicon. We believed that the road begun in Helsinki, despite obvious difficulties and obstacles, would not be interrupted. However, we were mistaken. Yet, today I recall Helsinki not because 1985 is the Helsinki jubilee year, nor in order to sigh mournfully, having added Helsinki to the long list of illusions shattered and written off by life.

I recall Helsinki because the events of 10 years ago belong not only and not so much to the past; they symbolize, embody, and indicate the future of the European Continent, and the future of all mankind. This is because if mankind itself intends to survive, preserve itself, and continue its history, it is compelled to return to detente and the path of security and cooperation. Consequently, Helsinki is not behind us; Helinski is ahead of us.

The Helsinki conference approved 10 principles constituting a lasting political and legal foundation of stable and equal relations between states. The fact that they have been reproduced in our new constitution indicates how seriously the Soviet Union treats these principles. The drafting of the Helsinki code of states' behavior in the international arena was accompanied by stormy arguments. It probably is quite likely that arguments may continue about details, shades of meaning, or individual formulations. There can be, however, no argument that a return to detente presupposes a return to what was agreed in Helsinki, without which it is practically impossible for the world community to function normally and peacefully.

The most interesting experience in multilateral diplomacy accumulated during the preparations for the conference also belongs to the future and not to the past. The main thing that this experience proved is that there are no international problems on which accord cannot be reached, given of course, the political will and desire to reach accords. Thus, the complications that arose in Belgrade and Madrid and are impeding the discovery of a common language in Stockholm, arose not from the complexity of the problems under discussion but primarily from the fact that our partners, having plunged into an atmosphere of confrontation, have lost the desire to reach accords, in other words to seek and find mutually acceptable solutions.

Such solutions are always compromise solutions, based on reciprocal concessions and the ability not only to protect one's own interests but also to take into account the interests of the other parties to the talks. Finding a compromise means discovering and defining the area of coinciding interests and separating the things on which accord could be reached today from the things that ought to be left for tomorrow or the day after. Of course, compromise solutions are, as a rule, halfway incomplete solutions. They do, however, help build up elements of confidence and gradually create prerequisites for broader accords.

The reaching of such accord on the entire range of global and regional problems tormenting mankind is becoming an increasingly urgent task. People must resolve it, and resolve it in a way that guarantees the future. The experience and results of the multilateral talks that made the Helsinki conference possible inspire hope.

While recalling the conference, which was attended by the European states plus the United States and Canada, one cannot fail to also mention the fact that the road leading from Helsinki toward the consolidation of detente was blocked by the Americans. It was there, on that side of the ocean, that people started breaking and destroying what had been created with so much labor here, on our side of the Atlantic. It is unfortunate that Washington managed to involve its West European allies in this thankless task. Atlantic solidarity, contrary to Europe's fundamental interests, has halted the European Continent's evolution toward security and cooperation.

The Soviet Union is often accused of wanting to undermine and break the transatlantic ties and detach West Europe from the United States. I am afraid that my words, too, may be interpreted in this sense. This is why I want to make it immediately clear: We have no such intentions. However, it is completely natural for us to want these ties to be without an anti-Soviet orientation.

Regarding the differences between the United States and West Europe and the noticeable erosion of Atlantic unity, they are rooted not in Moscow's policy but in the processes occurring within the Atlantic community. H. Kissinger, for example, writes: "NATO no longer has either a common ideology or a common platform that can withstand pressure from outside or inside." Kissinger knows what he is writing about and why he is writing it. Nevertheless, strange as it may seem, NATO must be protected from Kissinger. He finds it necessary to prove the urgent need for "repairs" within NATO, therefore he clearly exaggerates the dark hues and deliberately lays it on thick.

NATO does have a "common philosophy," and it is based on the solid enough foundation of class and social solidarity. The fact that the existence of this foundation does not prevent contradictions, difference, mutual recriminations, and suspicions generated by completely real causes is a different matter. One of these causes is the different military-strategic status of the United States and West Europe. "NATO is not an alliance of equals, as has been repeatedly claimed," U.S. researcher A. Cohen asserts. "After all, 300,000 European soldiers are not stationed along the Rio Grande, nor is the United States asking Britain and France to secure American defense." This is indeed so. The status of dependents and the existence of a kind of transatlantic protectorate generate an increasingly painful reaction in West Europe. It is not far from here to perceiving that this humiliating dependence can be overcome only under conditions of detente.

The Washington strategists view West Europe as one potential theater of military operations, and war in West Europe as one of the options of war that they would rather localize and restrict within the European framework. West European strategists see war in West Europe as equivalent to West Europe's destruction. This stimulates a desire, much more intensive than in the United States, to prevent tension from reaching dangerous limits and preserve the chance of detente's rebirth, of returning to the road begun in Helsinki.

No, we have no wish to split the United States and West Europe. We proceed from the premise that the sole reliable guarantee of a healthy development in Europe (and maybe not just Europe) could be provided by equal cooperation, cleansed of all threats, suspicions, and mistrust, between the Soviet Union, the United States, and the West and East European countries. This is what Helsinki ultimately reminds us.

It is well known that history does not repeat itself. However, at the start of the new year one would like to believe that 1975 will come again. It cannot not come....

U.S AUTHOR ANALYZES U.S. FIRST-STRIKE STRATEGY

PM031008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Gambling on a First Strike"]

[Text] New York, 26 Dec -- U.S. military-political doctrine is based on the first-strike strategy, which determines the directions of the unrestrained arms race being cranked up by Washington and the preparations for unleashing nuclear conflict. This is evidenced yet again by a book published here by U.S. journalist Edward Zuckerman an expert on military problems, entitled "The Day After World War III." It is a collection of extensive factual material revealing the consistent U.S. course toward achieving military superiority and the desire of the country's most reactionary circles to deal with the socialist states using nuclear weapons.

"The objective of being the first to use nuclear weapons became official policy as of 1953," the author writes. At that time, according to him, the intensive deployment in West Europe, particularly the FRG, of tactical U.S. nuclear shells, nuclear mines, and aerial bombs and missiles had already begun. From the very beginning these weapons were deployed near the socialist countries' borders and were targeted to make strikes against their territory.

As the book attests, these sinister plans of the cold war era not only became one of the chief components of the Reagan administration's military-political strategy but also were dangerously developed in the concepts it put forward of unleashing "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. Back at the beginning of his term, President Reagan announced the "possibility of exchanging tactical nuclear strikes." Pursuing this aim, the "United States now has around 6,000 tactical nuclear weapons in West Europe, 700 in South Korea, and many thousands more deployed on U.S. ships and also on its own territory." The book notes that the concept of "limited" nuclear war has become enshrined in U.S. Army field manuals.

At the same time, as documents cited by the author make clear, the Reagan administration is also making accelerated preparations for global conflict. And, according to him, this is the aim of the 5-year American "rearmament" program, which envisages a massive buildup of U.S. strategic nuclear potential, and also of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and its associated programs for deploying the latest weapons systems in space. In addition, E. Zuckerman writes, many billions of dollars have already been spent on creating strategic "second strike" nuclear weapons, which -- according to Pentagon strategists -- will follow the first strike. Here, the book stresses, Washington is trying to instill the idea in Americans that such a war is "permissible" and that it is even possible to "win" it.

FALIN COMMENTS ON SHULTZ 'ETHICS OF POWER' SPEECH

PM021700 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 52, (Signed to Press 26 Dec 84) p 7

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin under the rubric "World Through Journalists' Eyes": "Reason, Force, and the Destiny of Civilization"]

[Text] The history of civilization -- if you take civilization to be an integral quantity -- is the history of the ultimate triumph of reason over force. Primitive people were able to defend their right to existence, to survive the Ice Age, that first "cold war," worldwide floods, and other disasters not because they were physically stronger than other species but because they were more intelligent.

Conscious, persistent labor has raised mankind to the pinnacle of might. What horizons and what abysses can now be seen from this peak? An opportunity has really emerged for making the earth a promised land for every people and ethnic group inhabiting it. For the first time the conservation of all types of biological life on the planet is conditional on the conduct of just one of its inhabitants. Relative independence from nature has been replaced by a scarcely superior dependence on the forces that man himself has awakened by his genius.

Man -- nature's most perfect creation -- has become the bearer of the greatest threat to himself and all others. In the chase after time, which bows to no one, in the chase after specters and chimeras, communities of an imperial nature are paying astronomical sums to force everyone to vie with them on their terms. This means that verbally they preach "tolerance" and "pluralism" but in practice are not abandoning their attempts to uproot national, racial, and class "weeds" -- everything that does not fit Washington's model of social harmony and freedom.

It is as though the 100 million lives lost in the wars of the long-suffering 20th century were not enough for imperialism. How many victims would there be if imperialism were allowed to develop as it intends? How many might there be if no obstacles are placed today in the path of its greed?

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz recently addressed Yeshiva University in New York on "The Ethics of Power." His arguments were based on a dozen simple theses. The United States, the secretary of state asserts, is burning with the desire to be "highly moral." Among equals. But there are no equals to the United States. Consequently, there is no cause to apply the commandments thou shall not kill, thou shall not steal from thy neighbor, and so forth. They are a kind of ideal. However, in workaday prose there is nothing that can take the place of a good fist. "Force and diplomacy should constantly accompany one another," according to Shultz, "otherwise we (the United States) will not be able to achieve much." "It is important," he repeated several times, "that force and diplomacy should go hand in hand in our (U.S.) foreign policy" because "only the use of our diplomatic and military strength promises real hope...."

The secretary of state is aware of the outcome of force walking arm in arm with diplomacy. He calls for doubts to be cast aside: "Moral principles should not paralyze us.... We must not allow ourselves to be distracted by moral relativism." "The use of force is legitimate" when, (a), "it can help liberate a people or serve to support the desire for freedom," (b) when "it prevents other people from abusing their might with the aid of aggression and oppression," and (c) when "everything is done to avoid unnecessary victims and losses."

In brief it is always "legitimate" when force comes from Washington, which is simply incapable of being unfair. When taking the better half of its land from Mexico, the United States was, of course, ablaze with thoughts of "freedom." It was dreaming of nothing else in undertaking what is, all things considered, in its brief history, hundreds of acts of intervention and military expeditions in the Old and New Worlds. Since tyranny has served American glorification so well in the past, why abandon it in the future, in the name of and under the flag of "freedom" so that no one is tempted to "abuse" their might?

"Others' abuse of their might" is usually interpreted as a particular state's acquisition of the ability to counter Washington's threats and to do without its blandishments. In the late forties and early fifties arrogance led some U.S. leaders to weigh up in complete seriousness the expediency of "preemptive nuclear strikes" against the Soviet Union in order to destroy its defensive systems that make it difficult for U.S. weapons to penetrate the Soviet border and in order to prevent the USSR from creating weapons that would give it security comparable with that of the United States.

The concepts of massive "acts of aggression in the interests of preserving peace" did not work because of the unpredictability of their consequences. In view of this the United States restricted itself to "local" atrocities in Africa, Asia, and Central and Latin America. Here it concentrated on undermining foreign "oppression," which came down at best to replacing British, French, Japanese, and other exploitation with U.S. exploitation and to attempts to turn old colonialism into new, Washington colonialism. As for "unnecessary victims and losses," they understood by this the losses of U.S. monopolies and victims produced during their defense, but in no way losses and victims of those whom the Americans were attacking as they "liberated" them. Vietnam is an example and permanent indictment. In Vietnam the U.S. military mercilessly shot, bombed, burned with napalm, and poisoned millions and millions of people.

"A concept like the people's preguaranteed support does not exist," G. Shultz complained, recalling Washington's Vietnam adventure and others. And, emulating Napoleon, he militated for "recognition" to be won through success, as it was in Grenada, and not as it was in Vietnam, where the United States, according to the secretary of state's version, did not behave "sensibly and effectively."

Take a closer look at the "ethics of power" in G. Shultz' view and it will become absolutely clear why the policy of detente, peaceful coexistence, and good-neighborly cooperation has been rejected by present-day Washington. The concepts of "diplomatic and military force" expounded by the secretary of state have no room for this policy, no room for arms control if it is based on parity and reciprocity. The concepts evoking the "sacred duty" to stand "guard" and "to support forever the flame of freedom (American-style) for all mankind" will never have enough force materialized in missiles and aircraft, surface ships and submarines, and nuclear, neutron, and chemical charges.

You will note that the United States and the NATO bloc have never put forward proposals for universal disarmament or a radical reduction of states' armed forces without, of course, any detriment to the security of all sides involved. There have been more than enough projects for the unilateral disarmament of the USSR and the other socialist countries. They made do with them when the need arose to befuddle the public's brains, to create a semblance of "flexibility" in the Western approach and an impression of "intransigence" on the part of the East, or when difficulties were revealed in pushing new programs for "modernization" and "arms upgrading" through their parliaments. Throughout the postwar years, Washington has rejected any businesslike proposals on banning nuclear weapons, on renouncing the development of new systems of mass destruction, and on nonmilitarizing the vast expanses of oceans and dry land, and now of space.

The United States has termed the policy of nonalignment and neutrality "immoral" and has blackmailed countries that have failed to properly respond to the U.S. doctrines of "joint security" or "forward-based defense" and have been in no hurry to offer their territories for U.S. bases.

In that sense G. Shultz has not invented anything new. His "ethics of power" are a slightly modified and supplemented reprint of plans 30-40 years old. Then too they made much of the ideas of a "dynamic political war" against the USSR, of "the tireless pursuit of a purposeful and vigorous political strategy in all fields and by all means: military, economic, clandestine, and propagandist." At the time the United States' declared goals were "to put an end to Soviet rule outside its recognized borders, to crush the communist apparatus in the free world, to restrict the Soviet Union's opportunities for waging an aggressive war (that is a war which would reach U.S. territory), to abloish the "iron curtain," and to reduce the strength of the bolshevik elements remaining in Soviet Russia." In terms of style and the manner in which it is formulated it is reminiscent of the handwriting of P. Nitze. The same Nitze who is now one of the administration's senior advisers on "disarmament."

D. Eisnehower did not support the recommendations passed on for his approval on "stopping the cold war by winning it." Without casting doubt on its aims as such, he preferred not to go beyond the range of measures ruling out the use of military force. Yes to rolling back, but preferably without opening fire.

It looks as though G. Shultz does not share the general-president's "timidity." If there is a well founded chance of success without too great a risk or too great losses, then, he believes, a decision must be made; in much the same way as the action taken by Israel which, to the envy of the secretary of state, "has balanced law and justice and self-preservation" and approaches the "problem of war and peace" from the viewpoint of what is needed and not what is "right or wrong." For form's sake, however, the head of the State Department has hung the "deterrent" label on the version of the political course he has put forward and which even C. Weinberger has found overprovocative. Indeed, this label is the sum total of Shultz' diplomacy.

I have already written that for mutual deterrence, without quotation marks, it is not necessary to stockpile nuclear or other weapons. A few missile-carrying submarines on either side would reliably perform a deterrent function. J. Wiesner, formerly a special assistant to Presidents J. Kennedy and L. Johnson, expresses the view in the December issue of MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE that for deterrence it is enough for the two powers to have "a nuclear arsenal with one single missile-carrying submarine." Perhaps one submarine would indeed be enough if we ignore the fact that there are also other nuclear states with their own considerable potential.

"In the arms race," J. Wiesner writes, "America is competing primarily with itself." It is competing in thinking up phony threats and then creating the real means for "repelling" them. As the bourgeois scholar (G. Sherf) stressed in his book "Truths, Halftruths, and High-Flown Phrases in American Civilization" ["Istiny, Poluistiny i Treskuchiye Frazy v Amerikanskoy Tsivilizatsii"] the United States prefers myths and legends to facts. Erroneous arguments about "potential foes," Wiesner notes, are the product not of honest mistakes on the part of the intelligence services but of "deliberate manipulation or at least strenuous self-indoctrination." "The growing trend toward the militarization of U.S. culture," he concludes, "has become an integral part of the world outlook which we (Americans) accept unthinkingly." It is worth our while to rid ourselves of the complex of injured innocence," the author urges, "and understanding that under the impact of fear, the United States has become the motivating force in the arms race."

Civilization and its heritage and future are threatened not by extraterrestrials, not by blind natural disaster, not by disease, but mainly by man, whose reason has been dimmed by the thirst for power and megalomania.

Look how far it has gone. U.S. military programs are being extended at the expense of funds torn away from medical aid programs for the population. And the murky imagination of the well-known Hughes Corporation has thought up a connection that is difficult even to describe. One of the Pentagon's main suppliers has seen fit to write off a proportion of the profits it derives from military business for the needs of... medicine. The bigger the orders for the production of the instruments of people's destruction, the more the "Hughes Foundation" hands over for health. What was the mad millionaire's original intention -- that healthy people should take up expensive weapons or that they should die healthy from these weapons? I fear that we will have a long wait for the correct answer.

Most of us have heard stories in our childhood about how wild animals, at moments of extreme danger, curb their instincts, forget about reprisals, and subordinate their behavior to the law of preserving and continuing life. During a drought there is a truce at water resources, duirng a forest or steppe fire the animals flee the fire together without touching each other. And who knows, perhaps our lesser brothers are now taking particularly frequent sidelong glances at man and thinking heavy thoughts to themselves: People, what have you turned the planet into and what new misfortunes are you inflicting on it? Monkeys, Heinrich Heine once said ironically, believe that the human species consists of degenerated monkeys. If we judge by the wars, by the arms race, by the irresponsible attitude toward the environment, by the predatory squandering of natural resources, nature has the right to look back and ask: Was the game worth the candle? The most perfect creation has lost control of his armaments because he has lost control of himself. A unique gift -- reason -- instead of being a source of wisdom and good is increasingly frequently generating madness and perfidy.

In early January 1985 a meeting is to take place between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to work out a joint understanding of the subject matter aind aims of new talks on the entire complex of questions concerning the nonmilitarization of space and nuclear armaments. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has just reaffirmed, the Soviet Union views the removal of the increased nuclear threat as the most urgent task for all mankind and will do everything in its power to ensure that this taks is resolved. Much will now depend on whether Washington displays an honest and constructive approach toward the talks. The Soviet Union will not be found wanting.

STURUA HITS NITZE ARTICLE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PM021220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Nelor Sturua "Remarks Apropos": "'Living'... Washington-Style"]

[Text] A few days ago (in its winter 1984-1985 issue) the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS published an article by Paul Nitze dealing with Soviet-American relations, their present state, and their future prospects. This article is an original attempt to provide a philosophical explanation of current affairs, an attempt to reconcile ideological principles with political pragmatism. In itself an attempt like this by Washington officials is an important and necessary matter and -- if backed by a serious approach -- also beneficial and fruitful. Unfortunately, the view of today's world from the seventh floor of the U.S. State Department, where Paul Nitze recently moved, appears far removed from such an approach.

"The essence of the problem," Nitze writes, "lies in the existence of two concepts -- peace and war.... I am absolutely convinced that the United States will find it hard to establish relations with the Soviet Union mainly and precisely because they attach different meanings to the term 'peace.'" At first glance, the seventh-floor atmosphere seems to help clarify the situation. But this is only at first glance.

All of Nitze's subsequent deliberations slide down the chute of sophisms and descend to the underground floors of the State Department, which Washingtonians call "Foggy Bottom."

Yes, there is much fog in Nitze's article. In particular, he attempts to convince his readers that whereas for the United States the word "peace" means "equality and absence of war," the Russian word for "peace" means something completely different, especially in the sense in which it has been used since the October Revolution. To sum up, "peace" for the Soviet Union equals world domination by it. Nitze, by the way, labels the peoples' national liberation movement "international terrorism," while proclaiming their desire for freedom to be "anarchy."

Having turned facts and concepts upside down or, to use the State Department building simile, moved them from the basement to the roof, Nitze moves on to the "positive" part of his deliberations -- on how to find a common denominator for the two diametrically opposed approaches to the meaning of "peace." The author suggests the well-known formula "live and let live" as a possible common denominator.

Nitze claims that "this slogan has in fact been the United States' goal in relations with the Soviet Union since the end of World War II." Really? And how about the Dulles "position-of-strength" policy or the policy of "rolling back" and "containing" the Soviet Union? Or the nuclear blackmail strategies ranging from the "Baruch plan" to the later plans for nuclear aggression against our country? Or the policy of alternately waxing and waning embargoes, blockades, and reprisals? Or the encirclement of the Soviet Union with a chain of nuclear missile bases? Or, finally, the incessant interference in our internal affairs? Let alone the fact that U.S. imperialism attempted to stifle the Soviet state in the very first days following its birth, and for many years after refused to recognize its existence. "Live and let live"? How about the "crusade" against the Soviet Union proclaimed by President Reagan for the purpose of throwing communism onto "the ash heap of history?" If this is the meaning of "live and let live," where does international brigandage and interference in other countries' internal affairs fit in?

Nitze "explains" that the policy of peaceful coexistence followed by the Soviet Union apparently only "creates the impression resembling the principle of 'live and let live.'" We repudiate even this dubious "impression," because Washington's "live" is nothing but a propaganda fog covering up the state terrorism that has been elevated to the status of official U.S. policy. No wonder Washington found itself in total isolation when the UN General Assembly passed a resolution pillorying state terrorism.

Paul Nitze is no Russel Baker; otherwise, his juggling with the principle of "live and let live" could be taken as a joke. The preachers of Nitzean "living" bring to the peoples something that is diametrically opposite. Ask the peoples of Vietnam and Lebanon, of Nicaragua and Grenada, of El Salvador and Chile, of Palestine and Afghanistan about this. Because of these preachers there are troubles all over the world -- from the Near East to Latin America, from Africa to Europe. Yes indeed, Europe. While imposing its nuclear presence upon it, Washington is thinking least of all about what the Europeans wish -- a chance to live according to the dictates of their own common sense or otherwise perish for the sake of American imperialism's ambitions.

The "live and let live" principle undergoes a no less curious -- to put it mildly -- metamorphosis when Nitze applies it to Soviet-American relations in the military sphere. Furthermore, his article does not contain even a single word about equality or identical security. No wonder Nitze hastens to emphasize that U.S. concepts in the arms control and disarmament sphere differ from "Lenin's concept of peace." Yes, and how, Mr Nitze!

"Living..." Washington-style -- this is exactly what make life hard for the peoples and runs contrary to their natural desire to be masters in their own home.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES CHANGES IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD021444 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States went through a difficult stage last year, particularly as far as Washington's stand is concerned. At the beginning of 1984 President Ronald Reagan brought forth a volley of crude attacks against the Soviet Union, but the end of the year saw him waving the olive branch and stressing his wish to improve relations with Moscow. The eventual concrete expression of this fact was Washington's agreement to begin new Soviet-American talks in Geneva. How are we to account for this change? This is the question we put to Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, during the recent Prague consultative meeting on the activity of the journal PROBLEMY I MIRA SOTSIALIZMA.

[Begin Zagladin recording in Russian fading into Slovak translation] You are right, there are, indeed, definite contradictions in U.S. policy, siad Vadim Zagladin in reply. On the one hand, we hear words about peace and see an agreement to the meeting between foreign ministers, which is in fact a response to the Soviet initiative. On the other hand, though, the United States is continuing its material preparations for war, and the facts to prove this are quite convincing. Can we expect these words about peace to be backed up by actions? It is very hard to give a precise answer to this question. The reasons for the militaristic policy of the United States lie above all in the vested interests and pressure of the military-industrial complex. This complex is a new kind of monopoly and is the most promising sector as far as trade and profits are concerned. An important role here is also played by the antisocialist and anti-Soviet monopoly capital lobbies, who see the events of the seventies, when the politics of imperialism was confronted by stiff resistance from the national liberation movement, as a threat to their further prosperity. This brought retaliatory steps on the part of the big capital monopolies to try to bring about social revanchism.

Will these two underlying stimuli of U.S. imperialist policies fade away in the course of time? I don't think so. The question thus arises: Why did Ronald Reagan then change his tune to one of peace? When he embarked upon his presidential career, he set himself a number of goals. In foreign policy he wanted to reject socialism as an aberration of history and to suppress the national liberation movement. Did Reagan achieve these two goals? No. Nor did he manage to disrupt the military balance -- that was maintained, but unfortunately at a higher level than previously. Imperialism did not -- nor can it -- achieve superiority. U.S. Government policy at that time evoked a sharp reaction from the American public itself, as well as in other capitalist countries.

Let us take the United States: The government did, of course, manage to conjure up in the mind of many Americans the false idea of a nonexistent Soviet threat, but even here Reagan did not achieve his intentions, because opinion polls showed that these same people who spoke of their fear of socialist aggression were stressing that the answer was not military confrontation, but the reestablishment of normal relations and an end to confrontation.

On a global scale, there are two factors operating in favor of a new era of detente: the continuing antiwar movement, and the policy of the nonaligned countries. Let us take the U.S. allies, who at first supported the American Government's policy without reservation, but who now, -- while not refusing to support Reagan, of course -- are increasingly drawing attention to the fact that his unbending course is destructive and that there has got to be an end to it. The U.S. allies believe that the fight against socialism and the national liberation movement must be carried out in a different way. So the factors that cause contradictions in U.S. policy and relations with the Soviet Union are very important.

In my view, however, the factors for peace are stronger, but as yet only potentially stronger. Everything is going to hinge on the extent to which these factors begin to actively operate in practice. Speaking personally, I hold an optimistic view on this question. I think it is possible to make these factors for peace much more active. Now a great deal is going to depend on the goodwill of the United States.

DECLASSIFIED STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

PM021140 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 December in its Second Edition carries on page 5 under the rubric "The Facts Show" and the headline "Doomed Strategy" a 900-word article by TASS correspondent N. Turkatenko written specially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and datelined Washington 28 December. The article examines some newly published declassified U.S. State Department documents that show, Turkatenko explains, that all the main postulates of the "global strategy of the present Reagan administration" -- which include the "desire for U.S. military superiority over the USSR," the "readiness to be the first to launch nuclear weapons," the "unleashing of wide-scale psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries," and the desire to act "from a position of strength" -- were formulated at the height of the cold war.

Arguing that the USSR's economic development and "defense efforts" forced "Washington strategists" to "change tactics" and resulted in the National Security Council "recommending a course that would not give the impression that the United States wants to continue the 'cold war' and is not prepared, unlike the Soviet Union, to seek the solution of disputed problems through negotiations" while insisting -- "as President Reagan constantly asserts" -- on negotiating "only from a position of strength," Turkatenko concludes:

"History has convincingly shown that it is a pointless exercise to attempt to have dealings with the Soviet Union 'from a position of strength.' Recently Washington has again been voicing readiness to conduct a dialogue with the USSR on arms limitation and reduction questions. Will it heed the lessons of the recent past, particularly the declassified State Department documents reflected in the published collection? The very near future will provide an answer."

Bolshakov on Documents

PM021646 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 January in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 2,300-word V. Bolshakov article under the "Ideological Front" rubric entitled "Retrieved From the Dust of the Archives." The article reviews Eisenhower's foreign policy toward the Soviet Union on the basis of two volumes of documents released by the U.S. State Department under the title "U.S. Foreign Policy 1952-1954. National Security Questions."

The author says that President Eisenhower, "after long hesitation, came to the conclusion that the 'roll back' doctrine in the form that Dulles proposed to use to carry it out did not promise the United States success."

He describes Eisenhower as a "pragmatic politician" but says that the "shelving of the former plans to drop nuclear bombs on the USSR" was not born out of "humane considerations" but out of "fear of a counterstrike" -- the USSR tested its first atomic bomb in 1953. He points out that "Eisenhower, for all his pragmatism, was at one with those who to this very day proceed from unbridled anticommunism and Sovietophobia and encourage the arms race."

DEMICHEV RECEIVES AMERICAN SINGER DEAN REED

PM021138 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 18 Dec 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 14 December P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Dean Reed, the well-known U.S. singer and WPC member.

CANADIANS OPPOSE U.S., NATO WAR PREPARATIONS

PM021300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Canadians Against Missiles"]

[Text] Ottawa -- The deafening roar of jet engines has again been heard in the Cold Lake area of the northern Canadian province of Alberta, where the United States held its first cruise missile tests at the beginning of last year. The U.S. Air Force command has shipped to the area a squadron of Harrier AV-8B warplanes bought from Britain and similar to those used in the British invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The influential TORONTO STAR points out that Washington deliberately chose the Cold Lake base for U.S. pilots to familiarize themselves with the Harrier. The nature of the terrain and climate in this region is "very similar to conditions in the north of the Soviet Union."

In other words, Canada's senior NATO partner has decided to use Canadian territory as a training ground for its own armed forces. The Canadian press has published the Pentagon's long-term plan on this question. The TORONTO STAR points out that Washington has already asked Ottawa's permission to hold six more tests of the very latest weapons in Canada, including cruise missiles and Harrier aircraft. As those people opposed to the idea of Canada's being turned into a proving ground for U.S. weapons have also pointed out, Ottawa made a big mistake when it concluded a new agreement on military cooperation with the United States about 2 years ago: The White House is using this agreement to involve Canada as deeply as possible in U.S. and NATO war preparations.

The testing of U.S. cruise missiles was the first result of this agreement. Now, U.S. aircrews are carrying out exercises using the Harrier. The U.S. military's next move in this direction is not yet known. But the exercises in the Cold Lake area are just part of a broader plan for the Pentagon and NATO to use Canadian territory with the aim of "perfecting the strategy and tactics of modern warfare under northern conditions."

In addition to the U.S. Armed Forces' exercises, units of the West German Bundeswehr are also using Canadian soil to test and assimilate the very latest tanks. Air force formations from Britain and other North Atlantic bloc countries are rehearsing low-altitude flights using modern warplanes in the Goose Bay area, a NATO base on the Atlantic coast.

More and more Canadians are becoming aware of how dangerous the war preparations of the Pentagon and NATO are. No one here can be reassured by the official authorities' statements that exercises by foreign troops and the latter's testing and assimilation of the very latest military hardware on Canadian territory are part of Canada's "NATO commitments."

The many-thousand-strong antiwar demonstrations which have swept across Canada, the "peace petitions" bearing 430,000 signatures that have been delivered to Ottawa, and the keen debate on the problems of war and peace leave no one in any doubt that the people of the land of the maple leaf are firmly opposed to its territory's being turned into a NATO military test ground. Canadians are demanding that the government be guided in its foreign policy primarily by the country's own national interests and make a tangible contribution not in words but in deeds to the search for ways to resolve the most important and urgent problem of our time: arms reduction and disarmament.

Canada's most realistic politicians, belonging to different political parties, believe that it is no longer possible to ignore the fact that 52 percent of Canadians questioned supported the immediate ending of U.S. cruise missile tests in their country; that over 76 percent supported the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals; and that dozens of cities in the country have adopted decisions declaring themselves nuclear-free zones. The movement to turn all of Canada into a nuclear weapon-free zone is becoming increasingly broad.

"All who value the interests of peace in our country," John Morgan, prominent Canadian public figure, president of the Canadian Congress for the Defense of Peace, and winner of the international Lenin prize "For Strengthening Peace Among Peoples," said in conversation with me, "quite rightly believe that Canada's involvement in the arms race and in America's nuclear missile preparations and the provision of the country's territory for the training of NATO's armed forces can only harm Canada's prestige and national interests. Our people want to live in peace and reliable security."

The future will show whether official circles are willing to understand this.

SHEREYAMOV COMMENTS ON PRC-USSR TRADE RELATIONS

LD281902 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 28 Dec 84

[From the "Focus on Asia" program: Maksim Shereyamov commentary]

[Text] Trade and economic contacts between the two countries made progress in 1984. Soviet-Chinese trade, especially traditional trade in the border regions, is expected to increase by more than 1.5 times as compared with last year. The Soviet Union and China are neighbors and have a long common border. Trade turnover between the Soviet border regions and China's Inner Mongolia is believed to have increased five times as compared with last year, and as the Soviet minister of the railways said, bilateral railway (?transportation) will go up by 70 percent.

The Chinese and Soviet people welcome the development of bilateral contacts. Indeed, why shouldn't the people of the Soviet Union and China cooperate actively with each other on an equal and mutually advantageous basis? Both countries have rich traditions and big experience of close cooperation in the fifties when trade with the Soviet Union made up half of China's entire foreign trade.

Normalization of relations between them would affect favorably the entire international situation. It would help to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia in which the Chinese communities in the region are no doubt interested. However, it seems that so far only the first steps have been made in normalization. The present level of Chinese-Soviet trade and economic cooperation is far behind the contacts China has with other countries. Soviet-Chinese trade in the first half of 1984 did not reach even half a billion dollars and that is only one-fifth of China's trade with the United States and one-tenth [words indistinct] Japan. Incidentally [words indistinct] conditions (?with) the Soviet Union are much more favorable [word indistinct] than those with the capitalist countries. In the United States for instance there are restrictions on the import of 33 commodities from China, especially clothes and fabrics. In the Soviet Union there are no such customs barriers. Usually China has a big deficit in its trade with the United States, while in trade with the Soviet Union there is a favorable balance. The Americans always demand that all accounts be settled in dollars while the Soviet side with the consent of the partners establishes a direct trade exchange which is much more convenient.

Since the two countries are located close to each other, less is spent on transport. And a similar government system of running foreign trade also makes it easier to conclude contracts. The economies of the Soviet Union and China can in many respects supplement each other. The Soviet Union delivers the equipment necessary for modernizing China's economy and also trucks, planes, rolled steel, timber, and chemicals. And from China it gets raw silk, fruits, clothes, fabrics, and minerals. In the fifties the Soviet people helped the Chinese build more than 250 big economic projects, and to this day, according to Japanese experts, 70 percent of the industrial equipment in China is of Soviet make. At this time it was first-class equipment, but several decades have passed since then and there is a need for modernization. The Beijing newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO wrote that the use of Soviet technological know-how would make it possible to make rapid advancement with minimum spending.

In the opinion of the Chinese leadership the time has come for setting up a joint Chinese-Soviet committee for trade and economic problems, similar to those China has with other countries.

In any case it is clear that China's one-sided orientation on the Western powers and Japan could lead to dangerous dependence on them, and is not in the interests of the Chinese people. In a message to the Chinese leaders on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China the Soviet leadership pointed out that in line with its principled course in Soviet-Chinese relations the Soviet Union has always been and is for improving them. And that would have been met with satisfaction by the people of the world. The Soviet Union is a consistent supporter of such a development of events.

FRIENDSHIP ACTIVIST GREETS CHINESE ON NEW YEAR

OW021235 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 31 Dec 84

["Talk" by Stepanova, "activist of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and head of a department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute" -- recorded in Russian fading into Mandarin translation]

[Text] Dear Chinese friends: Please allow me, on behalf of the members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, to extend New Year greetings to all members of the China-USSR Friendship Association and all Chinese working people.

It has been a tradition, on the eve of the new year, to sum up the situation during the past year and formulate plans for the future. To the Soviet people, 1984 marks a year of new achievements. Our country completed laying tracks for the Baykal-Amur Railway. The railway extends from Lake Baykal to the Pacific Ocean, with a total length of 3,400 km. The new electric power generating equipment of the Sayano-Shushenskoye Hydroelectric Power Station in Siberia and many other industrial enterprises were put into operation. In 1984, our country also set a new record in space aviation. Not long ago, the Supreme Soviet held a meeting to discuss implementation of the 1984 national economic plan and approved the economic plan for 1985. The remarks made by participants at the Supreme Soviet session reflect the improvement of the people's living standard and the positive outlook in strengthening our country. We continued to embark on large scale housing construction projects in urban and rural areas and attached importance to public health and service work. The achievements made in 1984 have laid a good foundation for successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan in 1985.

Our country has done its best to protect the peaceful life of its citizens. The principle of our country's foreign policy is to strengthen world peace and develop friendship with the people of various countries. We can happily point to the development of contacts between the Soviet Union and China and between the friendship associations of the two countries in 1984.

In 1984, I visited China as a member of the visiting delegation sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Other members of the delegation and I had the opportunity to observe the life of the Chinese people and see their peaceful creative labor.

Travel and visits are conducive to mutual understanding and developing friendship between the people of the two countries. I hope that more Chinese delegations will visit the Soviet Union and more Soviet people will visit China every year. We sincerely hope to further develop friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people.

I once again extend New Year greetings to all Chinese working people, and wish you good health, peace, happiness, and still greater achievements.

REAGAN, NAKASONE DISCUSS PACIFIC COMMUNITY PLANS

LD021733 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The creation of the so called "Pacific Community" is one of the main themes of the talks between President Reagan of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan Nakasone, who are meeting today in Los Angeles. This was admitted by the head of the White House in an interview to the newspaper YOMIURI that was printed on the eve of New Year. He said in particular that the United States and Japan are prepared to use all their resources and energy to find new possibilities and ways of cooperation with their Pacific neighbours.

The very idea of the "Pacific Community", which would include along with the United States and Japan also Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the ASEAN countries, originated several years ago. The initiative came from both Tokyo and Washington. Whereas at the first stage there still existed some differences between them as regards the concept of such a community, with the passage of time these plans became increasingly coordinated.

The present Washington administration allots a special place to the Asian-Pacific region. In the already mentioned interview to YOMIURI President Reagan notes that although Europe retains its importance to the United States a new perspective has opened in respect of the Pacific area and Japan plays one of the main roles in this perspective.

What unites Washington and Tokyo in the approach to the creation of the "Pacific Community"? First of all this is the identical opinion that the countries of the Asian-Pacific region are agrarian-raw materials appendages. By creation [of] this new grouping the United States and Japan want the ASEAN countries to play this role and to perpetuate the dominant positions there of their monopolies which hope to extract maximum profit from the "economic integration" planned under the aegis of the United States and Japan.

As intended by its organisers, the "Pacific Community" is to provide the basis for the further expansion of the military presence of the United States and Japan in the region. The distribution of obligations between the Armed Forces of the United States and Japan's "Self-Defence Force", which is encompassing ever broader spheres, is resulting in Japan's increasing involvement in the Pentagon's nuclear-missile strategy. The growth of the military partnership between Washington and Tokyo poses a mounting threat to the security of Southeast Asian countries.

At present the initiators of the new military-political grouping are putting to the fore matters of secondary importance in an attempt thereby to allay the fears of the Southeast Asian peoples which still have vivid memories of the notorious "sphere of co-prosperity" that the Japanese imperialists were forcing on them with fire and sword. And they have well-founded fears that history might repeat itself under the guise of the "Pacific Community."

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO MESSAGE TO ASAHI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 January in its First Edition carries on page 4 an article reporting Andrey Gromyko's message to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI. The article, under the heading "In the Interests of Good-Neighborliness", has been compared with the TASS English version published on pages C 1-2 in the 2 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, first line in PRAVDA dateline reads 2 Jan (changing date)

Second paragraph, line three reads: ... in the state of affairs in the ... (supplying extra word)

Paragraph seven, line one in PRAVDA substitutes "designed" for "found" and omits last line of this paragraph entirely.

Paragraph ten, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Questions of limitation and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear arms, and ultimately of their complete elimination, and of the prevention of the militarization of space, are at the center of Soviet foreign policy. These days we ... (picking up next paragraph, rewording, and omitting passage)

Page C 2, PRAVDA omits all of paragraph two.

PRAVDA also omits the last line of paragraph seven and omits the entire last paragraph.

MOSCOW ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO DPRK IN 1984

SK030153 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Dear listeners: The year 1984 is coming to an end. This was a year in which we further promoted and solidified the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea. Yuriy (Chigenkov), responsible functionary of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, spoke, as we near the end of this year, on the economic relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK as follows:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] First, with the new year of 1985 approaching, I wish you good health and happiness.

In USSR-DPRK relations, economic cooperation has an important place. The cooperation is based on complete equality, mutual benefits, and mutual comradely support. Cooperation as such offers potentiality whereby the material and human resources we have can be used most rationally, and the economic development tasks set for our two countries can be solved more rapidly and successfully. The economic relations between our two countries have been realized during the past year based on this.

In 1984, our country has provided continuous economic and technological assistance in building important facilities of great significance in the development of various sectors of the people's economy of the DPRK. Some of the facilities have already been completed and have begun their operation.

The first two of the three generator facilities of Chongjin Thermal Power Plant, a new thermal power plant of the DPRK designed by Leningrad experts, have already begun their operation. This power plant supplies electricity not only to Kim Chack Iron Works in Chongjin but also to the housing complexes in this city. I would like to call attention to the fact that Chongjin Thermal Power Plant is the fourth of the thermal power plants built in the fraternal Korea with Soviet cooperation. Before this, Pyongyang, Pukchang, and Unggi Thermal Power Plants had begun their operations. The power industrial facilities built with Soviet cooperation share a significant portion of the electricity produced in the DPRK at present.

The aluminum plant in Pyongyang is one of the important construction projects in People's Korea this year. If this plant begins operating, the demand of the enterprises of the fraternal country for aluminum will be met completely.

Yongsan Plant, another of the construction projects, produced the first lots of several hundreds of thousands of bearings. The products of this plant will be extensively utilized by industrial fields such as manufacturing of machine tools, automobiles, and tractors. If the enterprise goes into full operation, it will produce 10 million bearings annually of 200 kinds.

As in the case of other industrial facilities, the Soviet economic and technological assistance to the DPRK in the construction of this plant has comprehensive characteristics. In addition to the designing and shipping of industrial facilities, our country sends its engineers to assemble and operate the facilities shipped and to ensure correct production.

The Soviet Union also solved the problem of training young cadres who will be working in enterprises in the future. Some 200 Korean workers and technicians received on-the-job training in Soviet plants.

The shipment of the Soviet facilities necessary for the (?second stage project) of Kim Chaek Iron Works began this year, and it is envisaged that this iron works will increase its steel production to 2.4 million tons, that is, twofold.

During this year that is coming to an end, our country provided continuous assistance to the DPRK in developing its coal industry, for example, the development of Anju Coal Mine. During 1984, Anju Coal Mine received a continual supply of Soviet made facilities, such as tunneling and (?cleaning) combines, pumps, and hoisting machines. Soviet technicians helped the coal mine to assemble these facilities and taught the Korean colliers how to use them.

(Chigenikov) continued: As I said before, the industrial enterprises built in the DPRK with Soviet technological cooperation not only meet the demand of the Republic for individual products, but they are able to export a significant portion of their products to other countries overseas, including the Soviet Union.

Here at the close of the 1984, I have cited only a few examples of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea. The prospects for this cooperation for the new 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990, for example, are excellent. This issue was also discussed at the 14th Conference of the Economic and Scientific and Technological Association Committee between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Korea. Our country will also provide assistance to the DPRK in the construction of the East-Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and a plant of refractory products, geological survey, the construction of (Unpa) Ore Dressing Plant for lead and zinc, and in expanding the capacity of the enamel wire plant.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT ON DPRK DEVELOPMENTS

SK021205 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Viktorov commentary]

[Text] Soviet publications regularly carry data on life in the various fraternal socialist countries and living and labor successes of [words indistinct].

Newspapers and magazines have carried articles on the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet people and the people of the DPRK and on the successes achieved by the people of the land of the morning calm in their struggle to build a new society.

Under a headline of "Letters from the DPRK," PRAVDA carried articles filed by correspondents who traveled to the DPRK.

In an article entitled [words indistinct], correspondents talked about Pyongyang, about a large number of dwellings under construction in the DPRK, and about the substantial tasks that the working people of this country are solving in the course of implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress.

A PRAVDA reporter noted that "the Korean comrades we talked with had expressed their views that the working people of their country have relied on the credible (?cooperation) from the fraternal countries, including the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, to achieve what they have have already accomplished, and they will do the same in future work."

The mutual cooperation and trade relations between our two countries are expanding every year. In exchange for the goods imported from the Soviet Union, the DPRK is now expanding the export of such goods as rolled steel products, ferrous metal products, cement, magnesia clinka, machines, chemical products, and vegetables and fruits going to the northern sector of the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union.

An article headlined "Masters of Their Land," carried by PRAVDA, was about [name indistinct] cooperative farm, one of the agricultural bases of the DPRK. The newspaper said that the DPRK's agriculture is being developed on a strong scientific base. With modern farming machines being introduced broadly, the number of qualified engineers to work for this important production sector is increasing every year and the production yield is rising.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA carried articles on the work of the LSWYK and about changes occurring in the DPRK. The newspaper said that the DPRK, which had no colleges or universities until 1945, has now some 200 colleges and more than 500 junior colleges. These schools are helping children learn their vocations according to their talents.

Various other Soviet publications, including IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, carry articles and photographs on the DPRK.

IRNA: MUJAHIDIN ATTACK SOVIET BASES IN KABUL

LD021427 Tehran IRNA in English 1344 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi, Jan. 2, IRNA -- On the fifth anniversary of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, mujahideen resistance forces attacked various government and Soviet bases in Kabul this week, according to reliable sources here.

Soviet airlifts to and from the Afghan capital have reportedly risen, indicating an increase in the number of dead soldiers being flown back to the Soviet Union and an upsurge in the number of troops coming in. In the attack, the mujahideen killed and or wounded an unknown number of government officials when they hit a center for intelligence gathering in the capital.

PETROV DECORATES VETERAN OF AFGHAN SERVICE

PM021656 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Major A. Deryabin report: "For Courage and Heroism"]

[Text] A few days ago, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, presented the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal to Major Aleksandr Petrovich Soluyanov. Communist Major Soluyanov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and heroism displayed while discharging his international duty in the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. At present Major Soluyanov is studying at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy.

USSR CONGRATULATES GANDHI ON ELECTION VICTORY

PM021327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,

Please accept our cordial congratulations on your reappointment as prime minister of India.

In the Soviet Union you are known as a firm adherent of the Jawahar Lal Nehru-Indira Gandhi course, to which the Indian people convincingly reaffirmed their commitment at the recent parliamentary elections. Pursuing this course, India has achieved impressive successes in resolving socioeconomic problems, developing science, technology, and culture, and strengthening its international position.

Soviet people have great sympathy for the Indian people's desire to strengthen their country's national sovereignty, economic independence, unity, and territorial integrity and to increase India's role in world affairs. They believe that your action as head of the Indian Government will be marked by new achievements in resolving these important tasks.

We also express our confidence that traditional friendly Soviet-Indian relations, relations sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, will be further developed in all spheres in the interests of the peoples of our country, and of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish you, Mr Prime Minister, good health, personal happiness, and great achievements in your responsible activity on behalf of the great Indian people.

The USSR Council of Ministers.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO PRK ON CHAN SI'S DEATH

PM021448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the PRK Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express their deep-felt condolences on the untimely death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Comrade Chan Si, a prominent Cambodian patriot, was known in the Soviet Union as an active participant in the struggle for the Cambodian people's national liberation. He devoted all his energy to the cause of the revolutionary transformation of Cambodian society and enhancing the PRK's defense capability and its international position. Comrade Chan Si made a large personal contribution to developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK.

We ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the deceased's family and relations.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Council of Ministers

ANTI-PRK 'HULLABALOO' IN U.S., THAILAND HIT

LD281655 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Each time the People's Republic of Kampuchea rebuffs the encroachments of Pol Pot men and other reactionaries on its sovereignty and territorial integrity, an anti-Kampuchean hullabaloo is started in Washington, Bangkok and the capitals of other U.S. allies. This happened this time, too, when units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by Vietnamese volunteers crushed a bandit grouping that tried to create a stronghold for hostile operations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea from districts adjacent to Thailand. The Kampuchean news agency SPK reported that more than 200 bandits were killed during that operation, hundreds of bandits were taken prisoner, a large volume of military equipment and armaments was seized.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, speaking at a briefing on Wednesday was distorting facts, tried to present matters in such a way as if Kampuchean and Vietnamese soldiers attacked refugee camps.

When the spokesman was asked if these camps had been used as military bases for anti-Kampuchean activity, he as if lost his tongue.

And what could be answered to this question by Washington's official representative when even U.S. television companies in their reportages from the Thai-Kampuchean border describe as "rebels" or "anti-communist forces" those who were routed by units of Kampuchean forces supported by Vietnamese volunteers.

Gangs of Pol Pot men and other Khmer renegades use as their lair Thailand's border districts and try from those areas to penetrate the Kampuchean territory in order to commit murders, set off explosions, set things on fire. Forces of imperialism and hegemonism providing aid to these gangs are striving to keep up tension around Kampuchea, banking on confrontation between ASEAN countries and countries of Indochina.

It is generally recognized international law and the practise of inter-state relations that every country has an inalienable right to defend its sovereignty and national integrity, the life and property of its citizens. No-one can demand that the People's Republic of Kampuchea should tolerate piratic sallies of Pol Pot men and other enemies from the Thai territory and should refrain from inflicting a crushing rebuff on them. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea many times addressed Thailand with constructive proposals for the normalization of the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border. But under outside pressure Bangkok disregards these initiatives.

A state serving the interests of the people has been created for the first time on ancient Khmer land and any attempts to reverse the development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are doomed to failure. The stand of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos consistently declaring for a political dialogue with ASEAN countries, for turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation is reasonable and is receiving an ever wider international support.

CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN BULGARIA

PM030912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Major Political Event"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Dec -- As reported earlier, a large Bulgarian-language edition of the collection of selected speeches and articles by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, under the title "The People and the Party Are United", has been published in Bulgaria.

The ceremony, held here to launch the book, was attended by the country's party and state leaders, representatives of the public, and figures from the science and culture sphere.

In his speech M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, emphasized that the publication of the collection of K.U. Chernenko's works in Bulgaria is a major political event. This book, which is a source of knowledge, experience, wisdom, and inspiration, depicts vividly and comprehensively the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people to implement the decisions of CPSU congresses and reflects the steady pace of the development of the Soviet economy, the strengthening of the country's defense might, the constant improvement of the working people's living standards, and the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace, security, and the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war.

In today's complex international situation, M. Balev said, the Soviet Union is the main factor of peace. At the heart of its vigorous activity is K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the inspirer of the struggle for peace.

By its wealth of ideas and experience the book contributes to the further strengthening of eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. K.U. Chernenko's message to Bulgarian readers with which the book opens has been received with great attention.

TASS CITES OLSZOWSKI ON ARMS TALKS, U.S., FRG

LD291434 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia December 29 TASS -- Poland unconditionally supports the Soviet Union's position at the talks with the USA on questions of disarmament and the Soviet proposals on this problem, Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, says in an interview published by the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO today. He notes the importance of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, viewed by the world public as a possibility to make progress towards reducing the danger of the arms build-up and the spread of the arms race to space.

The success of that meeting depends on the U.S. renunciation of its intention to reach military superiority and its acceptance of the principle of equality and equal security. I hope, the Polish minister stresses, that the growing sense of political realism will make it possible to find solutions to difficult problems of our time so that the world could return to lesser tension in international relations and to equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among states.

In this context he denounced the pressure exerted on Poland by U.S. imperialism and by NATO's proponents of the cold war and stressed that the most important aspect of Polish foreign policy was the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, the extension of economic integration within the framework of CMEA and the development of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Stefan Olszowski says that Poland is opposed to revanchist tendencies in West Germany. The desire to revise the existing borders in Europe, disputes over the borders defined by the Yalta and Potsdam conferences and harping on the artificial problem of the "German minority" constitute a grave threat to peace and security on the European Continent.

MOSCOW TV VIEWS POLISH PROGRESS DURING 1984

LD292010 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1605 GMT on 28 December in its "Community" program presented by international affairs journalist Nikolay Yermolovich carries a 5-minute video report on Poland by correspondent Yu. Ulyanov, which is introduced by Yermolovich as follows:

"The successes by the socialist community are important, perceptible, and on a large scale, but we also have, of course, shortcomings and problems. In an innovative and revolutionary matter such as reforming society on a socialist basis there are no well worn and smooth paths. There are no ready-made recipes or formulas, either, that are suitable for all events in life. When a new system is taking shape, it must overcome internal difficulties under conditions of a class confrontation between two systems and brutal pressure from imperialism. All this complicates progress forward and affects the rate of progress. However, this is real socialism and not a simplified, idealized, politically naive concept of it. The future belongs to real socialism, because it is the creation of many peoples that is constantly being renewed. It alone is capable of solving the most complex questions of social life.

"We shall now take a look at Poland, a country that for a long time has been shaken by a sociopolitical and economic crisis, a country that did not allow itself to be diverted from the socialist path of development by internal and external counterrevolution. This year was a noticeable stage in overcoming the consequences of that crisis. The all-Polish agreement on trade unions completed the complex and long process of the creation of new trade unions. The elections to the local councils showed a heightened sociopolitical activity by a considerable proportion of the population and their support for the people's power."

The video report by correspondent Ulyanov starts with street scenes, stores festively decorated, children meeting Santa Claus, over which Ulyanov comments: "Warsaw right now has an appearance that is, of course, not unique. Probably everywhere, like here, Grandfather Frost, the Poles call him Mikolaj, are walking through the New Year bazaars, shops, and houses with sacks containing New Year gifts over their shoulders. But when the old year comes to an end and the results of the previous 12 months are being summed up, anyone who is interested in the affairs of the fraternal socialist countries will probably ask first: How are things in Poland? How did Poland fare in 1984 when there was unceasing interference in the country's internal affairs by the West, as shown by the recent decision by the ILO and Poland's withdrawal from the organization, when there was an economic blockade by the United States and a few other countries against Poland, and when the internal underground movement is still operating? To the job of the friends of People's Poland and the dismay of its enemies it can be summed up as follows: The past year was not bad, and better than the year before."

The camera switches to show scenes of the Polish economy: construction sites, railways, a hospital and a farm, over which Ulyanov continues: "The volume of output marketed increased by more than 5 percent. Particularly good work was done by the miners, who exceeded last year's results. Great success was achieved by power engineering workers: New power sets at electricity stations and new power transmission lines were commissioned. More new hospitals have been built this year than in the previous 10 years. The construction workers of the underground railway, which is being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, have exceeded their annual plan and moved noticeably closer to the center of Warsaw. For the first time in Poland's history the country's average grain harvest was 30 quintals per hectare. To sum up, there has been a perceptible stabilization of the economy and a normalization of public life."

The video report then continues with three interviews with ordinary Polish working people at their places of work on their views about 1984. Steel worker Zygmunt Kaminski from the Warszawa steelworks remembers the year as one of celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and recalls Tikhonov's visit to the steelworks as an important event which "promoted the closer strengthening and deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between our countries." The next interviewee, Cecylia Spalik, a worker at the Polena-Uroda perfumery works, notes: "I think that life here compared with last year is much better. The range of goods in the shops is wider, the queues are shorter, and the sale of certain goods which until recently could only be bought on ration cards, like footwear, is now no longer regulated, and the choice is much wider. As far as industrial enterprises are concerned, and taking our factory as an example, this year the annual plans have been increased and production is up. Today unfortunately we still have a shortage of raw material, the necessary ingredients and pretty packaging, but still the difference compared with the previous year is noticeable." The final interview is with traffic policeman Edward Warczyk, on duty in the center of Warsaw, who says: "This year our work has been easier. That doesn't mean our work was less, but the nature of it was different than before. We began to sense a feeling of benevolence on the part of ordinary people, and where necessary they give us help. Today, just before the holiday, there is particularly heavy traffic, but there is no feeling of irritability on the part of the drivers. In general there is more order in Warsaw, and we have no particular difficulties in our work."

Ulyanov continues: "As you can see, people are unanimous in their opinion that 1984 came out well, better than 1983. Unfortunately, however, it would be premature today to say that the crises in the country have finally been overcome. There is still a considerable budget deficit. Not all items in the plan, both for production and export of finished products, have been fulfilled. Produce such as meat, butter, sugar, flour, and buckwheat have been sold with ration cards. Meat rationing will certainly continue next year, too. In the shops there is still a shortage of consumer durables: refrigerators washing machines, radio receivers, tape recorders, and cameras. However, one thing is indisputable: In 1984 the Polish working people made yet another substantial step forward that helps put the country on to the path of stable socialist development."

Back in the studio Yermolovich concludes: "The events in Poland that we all remember showed once more with particular vividness that in the psychological warfare that imperialist reaction is waging against the fraternal countries, the main stakes are put upon slandering our ideals and achievements. How far away our life is from the image in the distorting mirror of bourgeois propaganda! The enemies of socialism attempt to portray the socialist community as a conglomerate of elements lacking in independence and originality. Nothing could be further from reality than that far-fetched picture. The wealth of ways and methods of consolidating the socialist way of life is in fact manifested in the variety of different forms of social life and organization of the economy. For real socialism is alien in its very essence to abstract systems and fixed patterns. The fullest possible idea of it is provided by the varied experience of the fraternal countries: experience that does not coincide in every aspect. That experience is our common, invaluable property."

AFP ON ALLEGED USSR CRUISE MISSILE TEST

NC021924 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Oslo, Jan 2 (AFP) -- A Soviet cruise missile flew over northern Norway and Finland on its way to the Soviet Union on Friday after it was fired from a submarine off the northwestern coast of Norway, Defense Ministry officials here and in Helsinki said today. The officials here and in Helsinki, the Finnish capital, said it was the first time a Soviet missile had flown over their territory.

The Government of Norway, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), said it was considering sending a protest note to Moscow. Finland is neutral and not a NATO member but generally protests airspace violations. The Finnish and Norwegian officials said their armed forces were not put on alert. The Norwegians said the overflight probably was part of a test of the missile and not an attempt to determine the speed of Scandinavian responses to a missile overflight.

The missile entered Norwegian air space in the Finmark region at 1130 GMT Friday from the west and flew along the 69th parallel past northern Finland's Lake Inari at above Mach 1, the speed of sound, before continuing into Soviet territory.

ADMIRAL SOROKIN HITS NATO 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION'

PM021651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Article under the "Weapon of Truth" rubric by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "A Bulwark of Militarism"]

[Text] From its very foundation in 1949 the NATO bloc has been the main source of danger of war in the world, particularly in Europe. The whole of its practical activity has been directed toward exporting counterrevolution, preparing for war against the socialist community, and suppressing the revolutionary actions of the working people and national revolutionary movements.

Not a single NATO member has ever been subjected to external attack or the threat of atomic attack, but their armies have, during NATO's existence, taken part in more than 130 wars and military conflicts on other states' territory in almost every region of the world: in Europe, Africa, and Latin America. The United States, which holds sway in the bloc, has actually brought its forces on 19 occasions to a state of readiness to use nuclear weapons. On four occasions it was the Soviet Union at which the threat was directed. In the present situation NATO policy is dragging Europe and the world as a whole into a new and possibly the most tragic period of development. Never before has the existence of world civilization been threatened with such a danger of war.

The NATO strategists' decision to deploy new American missiles in Europe, which is being implemented, is designed to upset the military-strategic equilibrium and is creating an additional nuclear threat. Our countermeasures are restoring this equilibrium. However, the threat is being raised to a higher level.

The situation is being still further aggravated by NATO's refusal to follow the Soviet Union's example and commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Since May, the countries belonging to that bloc have failed to respond positively to the Warsaw Pact proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The nuclear potential of Britain and France is also growing and being improved. The preparation of FRG territory as a military bridgehead is being speeded up as part of the NATO bloc's long-term program for building up its military might "through 1995." The West German Bundeswehr has already obtained access to heavy offensive weapons and is hankering after nuclear weapons. It is increasingly being turned into militarism's main strike force in central Europe. In encouraging West German revanchists, who claim territory belonging to socialist states, the NATO leaders are in effect trying to revise the results of World War II, and particularly the state frontiers of postwar Europe. Revanchism in the FRG, compounded by the West German military potential and new American nuclear missiles, is becoming a dangerous international factor. The threat of a war beginning again on German soil is becoming a real one.

A series of NATO summit conferences finished in Brussels last week. Their results show that the NATO bloc is planning to fundamentally improve the quality of its armaments. New kinds of space strike systems are being put on the militarist production line in the United States. The United States has already spent around $60 billion on military space programs.

The United States is also drawing its NATO allies into the orbit of its space adventures. It is planned to site a number of control and backup systems for space operations on the territory of the bloc's European countries.

NATO's military space program is closely tied in with the buildup and improvement of other offensive armaments. The Rogers Plan, for example, which has been imposed by the United States on its allies, in addition to the concept of the first-use of nuclear weapons, envisages carrying out combat operations deep in the rear of the socialist countries by means of "conventional" weapons with a destructive force close to that of nuclear weapons.

The NATO bloc is not simply flexing its military muscle. It has begun trying out new strategic concepts this year whereby the launching of war in Europe would be immediately accompanied by combat operations far outside the NATO bloc's sphere: in the Far East, Southeast Asia, in the south, and in theaters of hostilities on the seas and oceans. In light of this it is obvious that the Soviet Union has been obliged to ensure the equilibrium of military forces not only in Europe but in other regions adjacent to its borders as well. "The present complex, tense international situation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said, "obliges us to strengthen the country's defense capability and to enhance our armed forces' combat readiness."

The international climate is being considerably poisoned by NATO's subversive activity and ideological sabotage aimed at political and psychological preparation for new wars, and above all the "crusade" against socialism in the whole world. A whole number of areas come within the scope of NATO's ambitions. Above all the bellicose forces of imperialism are seeking to gain mastery over the antiwar movement in the NATO countries themselves and steer it in the diametrically opposite direction."...The more threateningly governments rattle their sabers..." V.I. Lenin wrote, "the more mercilessly they suppress the antimilitarist movements in their own countries."

"The persecution of antimilitarists is growing in intensity and scope." Government departments in NATO countries and special ideological subversion organs within the bloc structure are waging a carefully planned campaign to divide the camp of protestors against the siting of American missiles in Europe and against the new arms fever. NATO special services have created a number of organizations whose aim is to cut off the broad strata of the population from the true fighters for peace and nuclear disarmament. The false thesis of equal responsibility on the part of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the arms race has been trundled out. There are constant speculative fabrications on the theme of a "Soviet military threat."

NATO's subversive measures and ideological sabotage are further aimed at destroying the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries, at eroding the political conviction and patriotic life stance of the citizens of socialist states, and at reducing their willingness to defend the gains of socialism. They are also counting on altering the policy of socialist-oriented countries and setting them off against the socialist community. Deception, open blackmail, and slander of real socialism and the world communist movement take pride of place in the class enemy's armory of subversive methods.

The careful disguising of militarism's true aims by means of demagoguery and unprincipled conjuring with slogans popular among the masses, including the blasphemous use of appeals... in defense of peace in the interests of political preparation for war constitutes another area for NATO's subversive agents.

No matter how NATO flexes its military muscles the modern world is not about to start living by NATO standards.

Nor will the present flurry of NATO military activity remain without an appropriate response. The countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact, an organization created in response to the NATO threat, is sufficiently powerful to prevent anyone from gaining military superiority over it. The servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy are fully aware that in the present complex situation much depends on the standard of their service and the extent of the Armed Forces' combat readiness: their ability to repulse any aggressor. The results of the current training year are gratifying to us. The Army and Navy are united more than ever before around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The personnel are responding by real deeds and selfless martial labor to the appeal of their dear party and the instruction of their dear people to improve their combat and political training and protect vigilantly and reliably people's peaceful labor and the historic gains of socialism.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SITUATION IN NORTHERN EUROPE

LD021652 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Kuzar: "The Results of 1984 in Northern Europe"]

[Text] The year 1984 is in the final straight. The question arises: What new aspects has it brought to the military-political situation in northern Europe? Commander Vladimir Kuzar replies to this question:

Over the past year the situation in the world, including Europe, has become considerably more complicated. The basic reason for the increase in international tension is the activation of the war preparations by the United States and NATO. Although the West Europeans opposed the plans, the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on the continent began more than a year ago.

And although no land-based Pershing II and cruise missiles appeared in northern Europe, their appearance in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Britain had a negative effect also on the Nordic countries, for American nuclear missiles directly endanger the security of the northern European countries. For instance, the flight path of the cruise missiles at the American base of Greenham Common runs over the territories of Sweden and Finland.

Norway has been assigned the role of aiming those cruise missiles that have been deployed since mid-1984 on the surface ships and submarines in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea. For this reason a network of radio sounders like a cobweb has been set up to cover Norway. An AWACS plane began regular flights from the Oerland airfield this year. In peace time it is engaged in espionage against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. during war time it has the role of keeping nuclear aim. By deploying nuclear arms in the sea areas in the north the Pentagon has turned Norway into the target of a counterattack.

It is true that the new nuclear missiles endanger the security of northern Europe otherwise, too. This year it became clear that the United States considers it quite possible to direct nuclear strikes against neutral and nonaligned countries, as well as against the territories of NATO's allies, if necessary. In maneuvers held on Norwegian territory NATO has often planned nuclear attacks against Finland, Sweden, and even Norway itself. So far the matter has concerned nuclear attacks by air, but who can guarantee that, if need be, Pershing and cruise missiles will not be aimed at new targets in northern Europe as well? The Pentagon has not given up its plans to station cruise missiles equipped with conventional warheads in northern Europe. These are dangerous for two different reasons. First, there is no difficulty in replacing the conventional warheads with nuclear warheads; and second, it is not technically possible to distinguish cruise missiles equipped with conventional warheads from those equipped with nuclear missiles.

Some time ago a second secret program approved by President Reagan became publicly known. According to it the U.S. Navy is to deploy 48 nuclear depth charges, 18 American F-15 fighters, and 4 planes of the AWACS type in Iceland. Such plans clearly show that the United States does not intend to inform the governments of the north European NATO countries of its own plans, nor does it intend to observe the norms of international law with regard to them. On the other hand, the United States is trying legally to draw thus the Scandinavian countries into NATO's nuclear strategy.

Last May the United States concluded a secret agreement with the Danish Government under which Danish airports will receive roughly another 100 American fighter planes. For this reason, in the event of a crisis situation, the number of fighter planes arriving in Denmark will immediately increase by half. They can arrive in Denmark carrying nuclear weapons, for instance. Denmark continued to make its territory, above all the island of Bornholm, available for NATO's use to set up radio-electronic espionage against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Various storage premises, bases, and standing areas for planes are being built in Denmark at great speed for NATO to strengthen the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty.

The ruling circles in Norway have been even more obedient to the transatlantic orders. This year the Pentagon managed to drive through its own demand according to which Norway officially agreed to the building of underground stores for U.S. heavy arms in the Norwegian fells. The Pentagon can use eight Norwegian airfields which in crisis situations will receive U.S. Airforce planes with cargoes of nuclear weapons.

The past year has shown what the call for strengthening NATO's northern flank is like.

If one is to believe United States and NATO strategists, then the security of northern Europe will become the more reliable the more closely these countries are linked to the Pentagon's extensive nuclear strategy. It is true that such a thought as well as the desire to make first use of nuclear weapons will mean, besides a political error, also a military mistake, Vladimir Kuzar stresses. In the era of modern weapons whole nations will have to pay for such a mistake.

The activation of the U.S. military plans in northern Europe is met with the growing resistance from the antiwar movement. The idea of declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone has become increasingly topical. The Finnish and Swedish Governments, the Nordic parliaments and the vast majority of the people come out strongly in favor of it. Last summer the fighters for the nuclear-free status of northern Europe started a new campaign: Agreement Now. During the campaign, the progress in implementing the plan is being promoted. Some time ago the Parliament of Iceland appointed a special committee to study the question of Iceland's possible participation in the debate on a nuclear-free Europe.

In 1984 concrete steps have been taken towards a nuclear-free status. The Danish Parliament approved a resolution obliging the country's government to contribute to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on its territory. It also obliged the government to observe Denmark's nuclear-free status, besides peace time, also in the event of a crisis situation and during war. This year the Faroes and Greenland have officially declared themselves nuclear-free. Such a development of events naturally arouses indignation in the Pentagon and NATO headquarters. Their representatives have tried to exert pressure on the Nordic countries. Denmark has been admonished because it has not been obedient to NATO orders. It has been stressed (?in this connection) that Sweden's rapprochement to NATO is appropriate. Thus the idea of a nuclear-free north has been belittled by all possible means.

This year we have seen how deep the conflicts are between the militaristic strivings of the United States and NATO and the security interests of northern Europe. Ever increasing masses, who have never before taken part in politics or the activities of organizations, are now joining the antiwar movement. People realize clearly that peace and security are not based on mountains of nuclear arms, but on their speedy elimination. Such a way has been proposed by the Soviet Union. There is no other possibility, notes Commander Vladimir Kuzar.

Dear listeners, we heard a military-political commentary by Commander Vladimir Kuzar, entitled "The Results of 1984 in Northern Europe."

NATO 'COLD FIRE' EXERCISE TO BEGIN 21 JAN

LD021948 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Brussels January 2 TASS -- The Supreme Allied Command of the NATO armed forces in Europe has decided to hold an air force exercise in West Germany codenamed "Cold Fire". This has been stated in a report published in the NATO headquarters.

Taking part in the 11-day exercise which is to start on January 21 will be planes of the U.S., Canadian and West German Air Force along with units of the U.S. Fifth Army Corps deployed in West Germany.

HERNU OUTLINES ROLE OF FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES

LD021455 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Paris January 2 TASS -- The interview Charles Hernu, France's defence minister, gave to the Paris weekly VALEURS ACTUELLES, has become fresh evidence of France's active participation in NATO military preparations. He underlined France's solidarity with the Atlantic alliance and the importance of West European countries' efforts in building up armaments.

The head of the French military department devoted much attention to knocking together the so-called "European support of NATO". In the process, he warned against steps which could divide the United States and Western Europe in military matters. The minister said that West European countries should not do anything that could lead the U.S., their ally, to believe that they can get along with it.

Charles Hernu pointed out the growing role of France-West German military cooperation, including in the development of the latest weapon systems. According to him, it is planned, following the development by West Germany and France of a new airforce helicopter to be operational since 1992, to jointly design several new types of missiles and also electronic equipment for military application.

The defence minister again underscored "independence of the French nuclear forces". At the same time he pointed out that France and its nuclear forces are making an increasingly marked contribution towards ensuring the security of the partners. Touching upon the problem of neutron weapon, he admitted in fact that France had already developed it. Should a decision be made to deploy this weapon, the minister said, France would be able to do it immediately.

Speaking about the French "Rapid Action Force", patterned after the U.S. interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force", the head of the military department pointed out that it is charged with carrying out operations both in Europe and in other regions of the world.

The statements made by the defence minister aroused concern among the country's progressive forces. The newspaper L'HUMANITE regards this interview as a manifestation of "extreme Atlanticism".

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

PM021425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 27th Congress of the Left Party Communists of Sweden

Dear comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee sends greetings to the 27th Congress of the Left Party Communists [VPK] and all party members and wishes success for the congress' work.

Your congress is being held in a difficult international atmosphere. Dangerous tension is being maintained in the world and the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is being stepped up as a result of the pursuit of military superiority pursued by the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. This is leading to an increase in the threat of war, above all in Europe, where the deployment of new American nuclear missiles is continuing.

The further unification and activation of all peace-loving forces, particularly Communists, and their struggle to prevent a slide into nuclear war and to shift world development away from confrontation toward detente and peaceful cooperation among the peoples are of paramount significance today.

These are precisely the aims of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which, in discharging its internationalist duty, is making a decisive contribution to defending peace, freedom, and the peoples' independence.

We wish the VPK success in its activity in defense of the working peoples' interests and against the onslaught of right-wing forces and in its joint struggle with other progressive forces in Sweden to obtain peace and stop the arms race.

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Swedish peoples! Long live peace throughout the world!

CPSU Central Committee

TASS CITES SWEDISH VPK CHAIRMAN'S CONGRESS REPORT

LD022000 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Stockholm January 2 TASS -- The regular 27th Congress of the Left Party -- Communists of Sweden opened here today. Chairman of the party Lars Werner, delivering a report, expressed concern over the continued arms race, above all in the nuclear sphere. The Left Party -- Communists, Werner said, declares against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, for an end to the arms race. The party supports the idea of turning the north of Europe into a nuclear free zone and for the creation in Europe of a zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons.

Werner criticised the policy of U.S. imperialism, the main force of world reaction, which seeks to suppress the striving of peoples for national independence, democracy and social progress. This is shown by the United States policy in Central America and southern Africa.

NETHERLANDS CP DRAFTS MARCH CONGRESS RESOLUTION

LD291001 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] The Hague December 29 TASS -- The unreserved renunciation of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Dutch soil is one of the main factors which brings together all progressive left-wing parties and movements of Holland. This is stated in a draft resolution which has been worked out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands on the question of left-wing forces' cooperation. The draft resolution has been prepared for the Dutch Communists' forthcoming regular congress which is to be held in March next year. It is stressed in the draft resolution that united left-wing forces can and must inflict a defeat at the regular parliamentary elections on the present ruling right-of-centre coalition consisting of the Christian Democrats and right-wing Liberals.

FINNISH PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS CITED

LD011907 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Helsinki January 1 TASS -- President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto has emphasized it was important to step up efforts aimed at consolidating peace, international security, at preventing a thermo-nuclear catastrophe.

In his New Year radio and television speech today, the president touched upon the coming Geneva meetng between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state and expressed the hope that the meeting would lead to broad-scale and efficient negotiations. The aim should be reduction of the quantity of nuclear weapons and also promotion of advancement in the sphere of security, he said.

Mauno Koivisto noted the topicality of turning the north of the European continent into a nuclear-free zone. Establishment of such a zone would be the means of relaxing tension, consolidating security of the states of the region, without detriment to the interests of any state whatsoever.

The president said that the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the All-European Conference is to be marked in Helsinki in summer this year in accordance with the decision of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. He expressed the hope that the celebration of the jubilee would promote improvement of the international mutual understanding.

Having noted that Finland actively works in favour of consolidation of peace, the president said: In our own region we were striving to be good neighbours for our good neighbours. Our invariable desire is that the spirit of confidence should prevail in the north.

PLO'S HABASH SPEAKS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD021902 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Jan 85

[From the Vremya newscast: video address by Yahya Habash, extraordinary PLO representative in the USSR -- in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades. At present the Palestinian people everywhere are marking the 20th anniversary of the beginning of its armed revolution. It became the expression of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of an independent state on the soil of its motherland.

The beginning of our revolution relates to a time when instead of the concept of the Palestinian people and the land of Palestine, some people had the idea of the Palestinian refugee, who with time may perhaps forget his motherland. The birth of the Palestinian movement was of great significance for the struggle against the criminal actions of imperialism and Zionism. The revolutionary Palestinian movement led to an acknowledgement of the existence of the struggling Palestinian people, and the word Palestine was again reborn. The PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and mouthpiece of its independent national will and claim -- has taken its place at the UN General Assembly and in all institutions of this international organization. The PLO became a full fledged member of the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, and others. The PLO has its offices and representations in more than 100 states of the world.

All this has frustrated the calculations of imperialism and Zionism, which continue to cling to their aggressive, inhuman position and refuse our people the right to existence, seeing their cause simply as a problem of refugees. The Palestinian people say a firm no to all plans by the imperialists, including the Reagan plan, and the administrative autonomy plan of the Camp David Agreement. On the other hand, the Soviet peaceful propositions, based on the unchanging principled position of the friendly Soviet Union, which always comes out in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return, self-determination, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian land under the leadership of the PLO, are warmly supported.

We are confident that, thanks to persistent efforts and revolutionary struggle, with the support of friends and all freedom-loving and honest people, our people will realize their hopes and goals.

Allow me to convey new year congratulations and best wishes from the Palestinian people to all Soviet friends. Revolution until victory!

Thank you.

U.S. CONTACTS WITH ANGOLAN 'TERRORISTS' VIEWED

LD030000 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] Jeremias Chitunda, a leader of the antigovernment group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], operating in Angola, has met in Washington with the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker. A comment on this from Mikhail Glebov; this is what he writes:

The meeting took place amid great secrecy, so no details were available. It proved impossible, however, to conceal the fact that there was a meeting as it is impossible to hide the fact that the American Administration maintains regular contacts with the antigovernment terrorists in Angola.

At the very end of last year the COVERT ACTION magazine said that back in 1981 President Reagan had signed a secret directive on supporting vigorous actions against southern African states. Accordingly, the American Central Intelligence Agency began to finance the UNITA terrorists and supply them with arms on a wide scale. On orders from the White House the CIA director, William Casey, has made two secret trips to the south of Africa. During his stay in South Africa he signed a number of agreements with Pretoria calling for a sharp increase in anti-Angolan operations. For their part, the leaders of the Angolan counterrevolutionaries rushed to the United States. They were not exclusively UNITA people. Last March, Washington simultaneously played hosts to the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] leader, Holden Roberto, and the FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] leader, Xavier Lubota. The latter is pressing for the secession of Cabinda Province from Angola. The talks centered on the same topic: arms supplies.

Like Lubota, the leaders of UNITA make no secret of their intention to use American aid for fighting Angola's legitimate government. They've repeatedly called for stopping this government. Though the U.S. Administration prefers to keep silent about its motives for backing the Angolan antigovernment groups, there are documents betraying them. According to a memorandum of the Zairian president's office, leaked to the British newspaper OBSERVER, a U.S. special envoy met in Zaire in November of 1983 with representatives of UNITA and South Africa to discuss ways of destabilizing the Angolan Government. The White House is annoyed by this government's independent policy and thinks such a government shouldn't exist. The American envoy called on South Africa to increase its military pressure on the Angolan Government and destabilize the situation in Luanda. He promised greater military and financial aid to the anti-Angolan terrorists. The participants in the meeting discussed the possibility of uniting the various antigovernment groups in Angola and stepping up acts of sabotage in the country's industry and transport.

When a rescue party reached a railway in Moxica Province attacked by UNITA, it found a derailed passenger train and dead bodies. Notebooks and a math textbook lay scattered on the ground. There had been schoolchildren among the passengers. That's obviously what the American envoy meant by stepping up acts of sabotage against Angola's transport.

There's every reason to say that the American Administration engages in state terrorism. Judging by the arrival of one of the UNITA leaders in Washington, more such actions are being planned.

FURTHER CONDOLENCE MESSAGES ON USTINOV DEATH

From CSSR's Husak, Strougal

PM021147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades, it was with profound sorrow that we received the news of the death of comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of defense.

In the person of Comrade D.F. Ustinov the Communist Party, the Armed Forces, and the entire Soviet people have lost an outstanding man who devoted his whole life to realizing the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to building a socialist and communist society. His name will forever be linked with the Soviet people's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War and with the strengthening of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces.

The Czechoslovak people will always remember Marshal Ustinov's services in the rout of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The conferment of the highest Czechoslovak awards on him -- the conferment of the title of Hero of the CSSR and the award of the Orders of Klement Gottwald and the White Lion, first class -- was an expression of the Czechoslovak people's profound gratitude and a high evaluation of his personal contribution to strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and developing all-around cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the CSSR and the USSR.

We will never forget the selfless activity and constant efforts of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov in strengthening the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, above all, in building and strengthening the Joint Armed Forces of the states of the Warsaw Pact, which was and still is the reliable bulwark of socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

With comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's departure from life Czechoslovak Communists and our entire people have lost their great friend. He will remain in our hearts as a lofty example of a Communist, patriot, and internationalist. Accept, dear comrades, profound condolences on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Govenment, and the entire Czechoslovak people.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR

From CSSR's Dzur

PM021653 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

Esteemed comrades! Personally and on behalf of the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army and its command, it is with a feeling of profound sorrow that I express condolences to the command and to all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces on the death of hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Hero of the CSSR Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov's conscious life was linked with the Soviet Armed Forces. He was an example of a party, state, and military figure. His selfless work during the years of the Great Patriotic War, particularly in the post of people's commissar for armament, made a weighty contribution to the rout of the fascist aggressor and the liberation of many peoples of Europe and Asia, including Czechoslovakia. All his life he displayed loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideals, devotion to his people, profound patriotism, and true internationalism. Czechoslovak servicemen value highly Comrade D.F. Ustinov's indefatigable activity aimed at strengthening defense might and cooperation and reinforcing the friendship and unity of the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

The comprehensive and disinterested assistance he always gave to our People's Army made a considerable contribution to enhancing its preparedness and readiness to fulfill its patriotic and international duty side by side with the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies.

Czechoslovak servicemen will preserve forever the memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov -- a great friend of our socialist motherland and its People's Army, an outstanding military leader, a Communist-Leninist, and a true internationalist.

Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense

From GDR's Hoffmann

PM021413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

Dear Soviet comrades! We received with profound pain the news of the untimely death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, and our friend and comrade-in-arms.

Permit me, on behalf of the Collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and all servicemen of the GDR National People's Army, as well as on my own behalf, to express to you, dear Soviet comrades, our profound condolences in connection with this grave loss.

The CPSU and the Soviet Armed Forces have lost an outstanding state and military figure and an ardent patriot and internationalist in Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. He devoted his whole life to the reliable military defense of his socialist motherland and the entire socialist community, to mankind's highest ideals, and to the struggle for peace and the peoples' communist future and against imperialist war and the arms race.

Having grown up the son of a worker's family, in the first years of the young Soviet power, Comrade Ustinov volunteered to join the Red Army's ranks and defend his homeland, the world's first socialist state. During the heroic struggle of the Soviet people and their glorious Armed Forces in the years of the Great Patriotic War Comrade Ustinov, occupying the post of people's commissar for armament, made an outstanding contribution to creating the military-technical foundations of the Red Army's historic victory over the fascist aggressor and the liberation of Europe's peoples from the fascist yoke. Also in subsequent years, while minister of defense industry and, as of 1976, USSR minister of defense, he directed his entire activity toward indefatigably strengthening the defense potential of the socialist homeland and the whole socialist military coalition of the Warsaw Pact so that our Joint Armed Forces would be ready and able at any time to deal a resolute rebuff to all of imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

Servicemen of the GDR National People's Army bow their heads before the bright memory of Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, outstanding statesman and proven military leader. Reared by Lenin's party, he considered the constant strengthening of class and combat cooperation between the Soviet Army and Navy and the GDR National People's Army an affair of the heart in his work.

Dear Soviet brothers-in-arms! Comrade Ustinov's behests will forever remain alive in the memory of servicemen of the Army of the first German worker-peasant state. At this sorrowful hour we once again solemnly promise that we will tirelessly strengthen the unbreakable class and combat alliance with the USSR's glorious Armed Forces, the chief mainstay of our socialist military coalition, in the spirit of our comrade and friend Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, and we will preserve the bright memory of his activity.

With profound sympathy,

Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

From Bulgarian Defense Officials

PM011950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

Dear Comrades! We received with profound sorrow the news of the death of Hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, prominent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of defense.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on our own behalf accept our most sincere condolences on the heavy loss. With the death of Dmitriy Fedorovich the great party of Lenin and the Soviet people have lost one of their outstanding sons, who devoted all his strength and talent to the implementation of the CPSU's plans and to the building and defense of socialism. His services in the Soviet people's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War were particularly great. Holding for a long time the posts of people's commissar for armament and minister of the defense industry and, in recent years, USSR minister of defense, he played an exceptionally great role in developing armament and combat hardware and in strengthening the Soviet Union's defense might and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army and his major contribution to strengthening the unity and might of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces -- the loyal guard of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

We assure you, dear comrades, that we will preserve very good memories of the splendid military leader and great friend of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian People's Army.

We beg you to convey our very sincere condolences to the relatives and friends of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. We bow our heads before his bright memory.

With profound respect,

Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Colonel General A. Semerdzhiev, Bulgarian first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Lieutenant General M. Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Directorate.

From Hungary's Olah

PM011945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

Esteemed comrades! It was with profound sorrow that we received the news of the heavy loss which has befallen the fraternal Soviet people and the Soviet Union's Armed Forces -- of the death of Hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Esteemed comrades! Permit me during these difficult hours of sorrow to convey to you sincere sympathy and profound condolences on behalf of all personnel of the Hungarian People's Army. We share your heavy losses with all our soul and with full sympathy. We knew Comrade Ustinov as an outstanding politician of the fraternal Soviet people who devoted his entire life to the cause of socialism and communism, to the defense of Soviet power and socialism's gains, and as an unshakable fighter for the peoples' freedom and independence and for the liberation of enslaved nations.

We recall with profound respect Comrade Unstinov's tireless labor at the time of the Soviet people's struggle against fascism during the Great Patriotic War, when he made by his leading and organizing activity a great contribution to the huge efforts thanks to which the Soviet people's glorious heroic army was equipped with triumphant weapons. We will preserve his memory in our hearts as a military leader who possessed rich experience of life and military experience and was profoundly devoted to the ideas of internationalism, who was an indefatigable fighter for the cause of developing and training the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces and for the concerted defense efforts of the Soviet people building communism and of the fraternal peoples of the other socialist countries.

The death of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov means the loss of a sincere friend who always promoted with a fraternal friendly feeling the strengthening and development of the defense capability of our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the combat might of our armed forces, the Hungarian People's Army.

During these difficult hours we share the profound grief which has befallen Comrade Ustinov's family in connection with this irreplaceable loss, and we beg to convey our sincere condolences to D.F. Ustinov's nearest and dearest. We will preserve with profound respect and esteem the memory of Comrade D.F. Ustinov -- a devoted and selfless fighter for the cause of building and defending socialism and for social progress and peace.

Colonel General Istvan Olah, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic

From LCY's Sukrija

PM021307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

We received with sorrow the news of the death of Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

The death of Comrade Ustinov, an eminent party, state, and military leader who held many responsible posts during and after World War II, represents a great loss to your party and your country. Personally and on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium I express profound condolences to you. I beg you to convey our sympathy to Comrade Ustinov's family.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

From Romania's Olteanu

PM021654 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

Personally and on behalf of the servicemen of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I wish to express most profound and sincere condolences in connection with the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

An outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state and a prominent military leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov devoted all his life, talent, and energy to the cause of building communism in the USSR and to the continuous strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces, setting an example of devoted and selfless service to the great Soviet people. Sharing the sorrow caused by the heavy loss to the CPSU and the Soviet Armed Forces -- the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov -- we convey our profound sympathies to all Soviet servicemen and the grieving family.

Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

From Poland's Siwicki

PM021655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

In connection with the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Demitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, personally and on behalf of the leadership of the Polish Ministry of National Defense and all servicemen of the Polish People's Army, I send expressions of most profound sympathy. The name of Hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, an ardent Communist-internationalist, will remain forever in history.

We will constantly remember his fruitful work full of self-sacrifice during the war against fascism, his tremendous contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense might of the USSR and the whole socialist community, and also his constant, lively interest, benevolence, and cordiality with regard to the problems of the Polish People's Army. Together with their closest comrades-in-arms -- the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces -- Polish servicemen are full of profound sorrow over the loss of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, great son of the Soviet people and prominent figure of the Soviet State and the CPSU.

Army General Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense

From Mongolian Defense Officials

PM021445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

The Defense Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the Political Directorate and personnel of the Mongolian People's Army received with profound sorrow the sad news of the untimely death of Hero of the Soviet Union, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Hero of the MPR Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was a soldier of the Leninist guard and a prominent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He performed great services in strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defense might in the years of the Great Patriotic War and in the postwar period. He made a great contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community countries' defense might.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was a close and good friend of the Mongolian people and devoted great attention to further strengthening the Leninist friendship and all-around cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, strengthening the MPR's defense capability, and enhancing the combat ability and combat readiness of its Armed Forces.

We express our profound condolences to the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, and the family and friends of the deceased. The bright memory of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov will be preserved forever in the hearts of the Mongolian people and the servicemen of their Army.

Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; Lieutenant General J. Baljinnyam, chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate.

From DPRK's O Chin-u

PM021333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To the USSR Ministry of Defense

Having received the sad news that Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has died after a serious illness, I express profound condolences to servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces and to relatives and friends of the deceased.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a prominent figure of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the USSR Armed Forces, devoted his whole life to resolutely reuffing the imperialists' intrigues aimed at unleashing a new war and their policy of increasing military spending and to strengthening the defense of the land of the soviets.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov made a contribution to the cause of developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Armies of the two countries: Korea and the Soviet Union.

Although Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov has died, his services to the party, the state, and the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and the contribution he made to the cause of strengthening Korean-Soviet friendship will be preserved forever in our memory.

Army General O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

TOWN, PLANT, WARSHIP, SCHOOL NAMED AFTER USTINOV

LD021209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] With the aim of perpetuating the memory of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, prominent figure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the town of Izhevsk in the Udmurt ASSR has been renamed the town of Ustinov by a decree of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The name of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov has been given to the Ulyanovsk aviation industrial complex, a military unit, a warship, and the Leningrad Mechanical Institute where he studied. The name of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov will be borne by streets in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kuybyshev. Memorial plaques are being put up on the building of the Defense Ministry and the house where he lived. For students of a number of higher educational institutions "Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorivich Ustinov" scholarships have been set up.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON FRIENDSHIP OF SOVIET PEOPLES

PM021343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] Our country's peoples live according to the laws of friendship and brotherhood. We rightly call this Leninist friendship. The unity of will and action and the commonality of interests and aspirations of working people of all nationalities are manifested increasingly fully in the struggle to fulfill the plans of communist building.

The celebration of republic's glorious jubilees was a genuine triumph of fraternal friendship. This year our country's peoples celebrated the 60th anniversary of Moldavia, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Turkemenia, and Tajikistan. The celebration of their anniversaries showed once again that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of state unification of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups.

The further back in history the date of the formation of the USSR recedes, the firmer the bonds of cooperation among its peoples become. Tried and tempered in the fire of the Great Patriotic War and enriched by many years' experience of peaceful creative activity, this mighty union opens up in the conditions of developed socialism increasingly broad opportunities for profound qualitative changes in all spheres of the country's life. Thanks to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, positive changes have occurred in the republics' economies, science, and culture are being further developed, and people's material well-being is improving.

The CPSU's nationalities policy -- imbued with the ideals of internationalism -- is being implemented, taking account of the interests of the Soviet Union as a whole and each of its republics.

The essence of this Leninist policy is clearly expresssed again in the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the union republics' plans for 1985. In improving the unified national economic complex, ever increasing significance is assumed by the deepening of specialization and production sharing and the strengthening of links between sectoral and terriorial planning. In fusing economic potential and resources into a single whole, the republics' workers are improving the sitting of the country's production forces by their joint efforts and intensively opening up the natural wealth of its eastern regions.

Manifested comprehensively in the economic sphere, the cooperation and friendship of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups are accelrating the spiritual growth of these nations and ethnic groups. The improvement of the socialist way of life -- which is the same for all Soviet citizens -- has become more visible in recent years. The material and cultural needs of the republics' populations are being satisfied increasingly fully, the network of services taking account of distinctive local and national features is expanding, scientific and cultural links are becoming firmer. The exchange of advanced experience and spiritual values is increasing, and the standard of international contacts is improving.

The USSR constitutional and the union republics' fundamental laws have created favorable conditions for involving working people of all nationalities in administering state affairs and for using the rights and freedoms granted them. The preparations mounted for elections to the union and autonomous republics' supreme soviets and local soviets were a very vivid new proof of this. At election meetings, by nominating for the organs of power leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, worthy sons and daughters of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia, the Soviet people are once again expressing their unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Imparting a special political meaning to the great intensive work of preparation for the 27th party congress which lies ahead in the coming year -- the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the CPSU is raising still higher the role of the labor collectives in developing all-around cooperation, comradeship, and mutual assistance. Party, soviet, Komsomol, trade union, and economic organizations must develop in all workers a flair for what is new; a concern for our common affairs, the fulfillment of projected plans, the output of high-quality goods, and the observance of contractual pledges regarding product delivery; and the desire for intensive economic management and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and they must mobilize collectives to fulfill the party's target of working 2 days per year using salvaged semimanufactures, raw materials, and fuel.

In seeking the buildup of each republic's material and spiritual potential and the maximum utilization of this for the harmonious development of the USSR as a whole, the party attaches special signifiance to the fashioning of a scientific world outlook in Soviet citizens and is seeing to it that all workers achieve the level of the vanguard in terms of their awareness.

"Ideological work in the conditions of our country which unites over 100 nations and ethnic groups is inconceivable without the attentive study of their specific interests and the special features of national psychology and culture," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted. "After all, the solution of the nationalities question in the form in which we inherited it from the past by no means signifies that it has been removed from the agenda altogether. A considered and scientifically substantiated nationalities policy is an inseparable part of the party's activity in improving developed socialism, and the key condition for its success is the education of working people in the spirit of proletarian socialist internationalism."

The dynamism of national relations in contemporary conditions of the USSR's development poses several new problems for party organs. In resolving them it is important to orient cadres toward a correct understanding of where the dividing line runs between legitimate national pride and its excessive inflation. Strict observance of the principles and norms of fraternal cooperation is incompatible with deception and the desire to join the ranks of the "frontrunners" by means of write-ups and to obtain as many capital investments and resources as possible while at the same time attaining the minimum targets for output and labor productivity growth. The CPSU requires that national aspects of cadre policy are constantly kept in view taking account of workers' political and work qualities, that concern is shown for the proper representation of all national and ethnic groups living in the republics in party and state organs, that the specific needs of national groups in the sphere of culture and daily life are satisfied, and that the study of the Russian language as the language of international contact is improved.

In the Leninist nationalities policy, which ensures the strengthening of the USSR's economic and defense might, our country's peoples find inspiration for glorious new achievements for the sake of creative activity and peace.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES ROLE OF LABOR DISCIPLINE

PM030841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[G. Kozyrev article under the rubric "Question of Theory": "Discipline: Unity of Personal and Public Interests"]

[Text] A necessary condition of our further economic progress is to raise the level of labor discipline. The increase in the scale of production and its intensification, the deepening process of the social division of labor, the increasing complexity of the economic machinery -- all this requires of every working person not simply the ability to carry out instructions, but an enterprising, highly responsible attitude toward the task entrusted to him.

Speaking at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: "We must take care to create the necessary economic and organizational conditions to develop the masses' creative activeness. The worker, the kolkhoz member, the engineer, the economist, the scientist, and the economic leader will all find an application for their efforts in the practical implementation of this task.

"I would like to recall V.I. Lenin's words to the effect that 'it is a condition of the economic upsurge...to increase discipline among working people, their working skills, the speed and intensiveness of labor, and to improve labor organization.'"

1. The production and economic factors determining the increase in labor discipline are related to the supreme goal of communist building: the formation of the new person, the comprehensively developed individual. It is only in conjunction with progress toward this goal that it is possible to establish conscious labor discipline and to turn discipline into an inner motive for people's behavior.

"The communist organization of social labor, the first step toward which is socialism," V.I. Lenin wrote, "hangs and will increasingly hang on the free, conscious discipline of the working people themselves" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 39, p 14). At the same time Lenin envisaged that the transition from compulsion to conscious discipline and labor self-discipline will require a very great intensity of effort and will take "a whole historical epoch" (Vol 36, pp 261, 385).

Following the Leninist approach to reality, the CPSU sets and resolves the task of developing genuinely conscious discipline in all Soviet working people. The processes of improving developed socialism and enhancing every working person's sense of responsibility for his task are interconnected and combined. The task of turning labor into people's first vital necessity is resolved in the context of this combination of processes.

The objective conditions for the development of voluntary, conscious discipline are inherent in the very nature of socialism, particularly in social ownership, production relations, production objectives, and the unity of the vital interests of the individual and society. By increasing the public wealth, the worker satisfies his own requirements to an increasing extent.

The nature and content of labor are changing as it is comprehensively humanized and becomes increasingly creative. The working people's educational and cultural standard is rising. However, objective conditions in themselves do not automatically ensure conscious discipline. In identical circumstances, people display different degrees of responsibility and organization. The influence of objective conditions on people's attitude to labor and on discipline, to an increasing extent depends on the individual, on subjective factors, and on the intensification of educational work.

That is why our party, alongside the transformation of people's living conditions, attaches special significance to their ideological and moral growth and to their spiritual development. One of the main avenue's in the implementation of this task is the development of the type of individual for whom discipline and a genuinely conscious attitude toward labor are a need, an inner purpose, and a moral norm. The surest means of achieving this goal is to combine ideological and political education work with further transformations in the socioeconomic sphere and to organize all economic activity in such a way that the new type of labor discipline is created, as V.I. Lenin taught, "with the conscious participation of the entire mass of participants in production" (Vol 42, p 222).

The recent 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, approved the plan for the country's economic and social development in 1985 and defined concrete tasks to further improve economic activity. Conscientious labor and the strengthening of discipline are mentioned among the main methods of ensuring successful completion of the 5-year plan.

2. In the process of developing labor discipline as a characteristic of the individual and an inner motive for his activity, it is of fundamental importance to ensure the unity of the basic interests of the individual and society. In elaborating the principles of the new social system, K. Marx and F. Engels noted that it is necessary to strive to ensure that "the private interest of the individual person coincides with the interests of people in general" ("Works," Vol 2, p 145). With the building of socialism in our country, the conditions were created for such a unity of interests, and first among these conditions is the transformation of the basic means of production into public property.

However, the revolution in ownership relations is associated with the long-term process of developing awareness in all working people of their own position as the owners of the national wealth. The CPSU proceeds on the basis that receiving the rights of ownership and becoming a real, wise, and thrifty owner are far from identical. People who have accomplished a socialist revolution still have to assimilate their new position over a long period. Within the framework of this complex, lengthy process and under the influence of the multifaceted political education work of the party and state, the formation of the working person's conscious attitude to his duties and his sense of discipline takes place.

An important method of implementing the rights of collective owners of the production means and the global social product, a method of developing in all citizens a sense that they are the masters of their country, is to increase their activeness in production management. "It is necessary," V.I. Lenin said, "repeatedly to extend the participation of the working people themselves in economic management and in the building of new production. Unless we resolve this task,...we will not complete the task of communist building" (Vol 37, pp 450-451). Today the management rights of every working person are widening all the time. They are enshrined in the USSR Constitution and the Law on Labor Collectives.

Practice and the results of sociological research show how beneficially management activity by working people influences the rapprochement between their personal interests and those of society and the enhancement of their level of consciousness, responsibility, and discipline. Thus, according to data from the USSR Academy of Sciences Ural Scientific Center Economics Institute, workers who participate in production management perpetrate 60 percent fewer violations of labor discipline.

An effective form of social activeness by the masses as a factor for combining personal and public interests, and cultivating labor discipline is socialist competition. In seeking to fulfill his pledge and orienting himself toward the maximum results in his work, a person establishes the unity of consciousness and conduct, word and deed. As an integrated process of consciousness and mutual assistance, competition helps to reveal the worker's essential strengths and gives him the opportunity to display a conscious attitude to the task.

The movement for a communist attitude to labor offers great opportunities for establishing conscious discipline as a social and moral quality of the individual. The pledges adopted by participants in this movement, as a rule, define not only purely production tasks, but the norms of conduct in the sphere of labor and outside it. Codes and laws of labor, honor and moral commandments drawn up at enterprise, city, or regional level and taking into account the specific collectives' traditions and the nature of the production and social tasks they face are becoming widespread.

Competition today, undergoing further development, is augmenting the experience of the Stakhanovite movement, whose 50th anniversary falls next year, and is being enriched with new patriotic initiatives. Today, for instance, tremendous significance is attached to the leading collectives' initiative of working for 2 days or more a year on the basis of saved materials, raw materials, and fuel. An active struggle for conservation is not just one source of production growth. It sharpens the workers' sense of being the masters, and their solicitous attitude toward the people's assets.

The process of rapprochement between individual, collective, and public interests is multifaceted. In today's conditions it is characterized by certain contradictions. For instance, sometimes a person chooses his profession not because of the specific features that would enable him not only to develop more harmoniously, but also to do the greatest good to society, but because it appears to him to be the most "advantageous." Some people whose needs are at a low level of development surrender to self-seeking sentiments and embark on the path of embezzlements, speculation, write-ups, and various kinds of machinations.

The private-property, individualist mentality proved to be more tenacious in some people's consciousness than was formerly supposed. Where there are shortcomings in ideological education work, growing material prosperity becomes, to an increasing extent, for certain citizens, the soil nourishing a private-property mentality.

While focusing its efforts on increasing the people's prosperity, at the same time the party warns: The material world must not crowd out man's other, above all spiritual, needs and intentions.

3. The establishment of free discipline as a property of the socialist personality can bear fruit if it is based on scientific labor organization and incentives. Improving people's consciousness is inseparable from improving their daily life, and above all their production life.

Here the most important things are the intensification of production on the basis of the utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology, the assimilation of new technologies which sharply increase labor productivity, and the improvement of labor organization.

One of the most progressive forms of labor organization is the team method of work on the basis of autonomous financing. Where collectives work in the new way -- where they have a long-term plan target and a single contract with payment by end results, where they utilize the labor participation coefficient -- discipline and responsibility are high. Here the basic interests of the individual, the collective, and society coincide to a greater extent than in other collectives.

The team contract activates one particular factor in discipline, namely job satisfaction. If they are oriented toward the end results, the members of the collective are more willing to combine different production operations and master allied professions. In this way they realize their capabilities and interests more fully, which alongside increased labor productivity and job satisfaction, promotes their moral development and the formation of a high sense of responsibility and consciousness.

The team method of work, which originated as a result of the masses' social creativity, develops a sense in the working people that they are the masters and good management habits. An important form of the workers' education is the implementation of the principle of collective moral and material responsibility for discipline in the primary production component. The leading teams include among their pledges for the year: work without violations of discipline. They place their faith in mutual exactingness, responsibility, and the moral potential of collectivism: "One for all and all for one."

Great opportunities for improving labor organization and increasing discipline are offered by the large-scale economic experiment which began in 1984. Alongside the quest for the optimum forms of the collectives' interest in the prompt delivery of output to consumers and the attainment of other economic indicators, it incorporates the sociopolitical goal of cultivating in every working person a sense of responsibility, a sense of being master of production, and of merging his interests with the interests of the collective and society.

The experiment's progress confirms the promising nature of the development of collective forms of labor organization -- comprehensive integral-process teams and production formations made up of workers from different shifts and technological components. Here it becomes possible for a single team to produce the final product, make rational use of its total man-hours, reduce losses of time between shifts, and exploit equipment more fully.

Improving labor organization as a condition of the worker's moral education is effective in combination with the improvement of the incentives system for his work. In the process of improving developed socialism and the growth of the working people's prosperity and cultural level, the role and effectiveness of particular incentives are changing.

The interconnection between material and moral incentives for the individual in labor activity is becoming closer.

One of the main components in the material incentives mechanism is wages. Playing the main role in distribution relations, they also act as a factor influencing social and spiritual processes in connection with the development of a conscientious attitude to labor and a favorable moral and psychological climate in the collective. Wages, determined on the basis of strict observance of the socialist principle, "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor," and forming part of the sphere of social ideals, are called upon to stimulate conscientious work not only by their size, but also by their moral content. While retaining the leading role in labor incentives, the material interest increasingly needs to be organically combined with moral incentives. However, these are only truly effective when they express true attentiveness toward people and accord with their specific deeds and actions.

In the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the strengthening of conscious labor discipline and organization in all collectives is regarded as an assertion of the socialist ideal in the life of the entire society and of high moral norms. A conscious attitude toward labor duties, being an important factor in the resolution of economic and social tasks, is one of the main conditions of the development of the new person.

NEW FILM ON CIA'S 'SECRET WAR' AGAINST USSR

LD282241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Central Documentary Films Studio is staging its last primiere of the year. Its crew is now showing a new full-length film entitled "Plot Against the Land of the Soviets" ["Zagovor Protiy Strany Sovetov"] in the Moskva Cinema to Muscovite film audiences. At the microphone is one of the authors of the screenplay, Lenin Komsomol Prize winner, writer Mikhail Ozerov.

[Begin Ozerov recording] This is our second film on the Central Intelligence Agency. The first came out exactly a year ago; entitled "Where Do the Threads of the Plot Lead To?" and is still being shown in our country and abroad.

The film group visited many countries and went to anti-Soviet espionage centers. The results appear in the film. It tells of the Central Intelligency Agency's secret war against the Soviet Union, and, simultaneously, of American intelligence's psychological warfare: that is, about various types of ideological subversive activities, subversive radio stations like Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The film shows those who are used by the CIA. Generally speaking, they are, it must be said, an unseemly company comprising nationalists, emigres, and so forth. This organization is one of our country's main enemies, is emerging just 2 years after the end of the war. Under the present American Administration, the CIA has been given unprecedented freedom of action. Its budget has increased manifold and the number of its employees has increased considerably. And the CIA's main task is to weave plots against our country. It may be said that this film is a warning -- a warning of the grave dangers that exist in the world. [end recording]

NEW UKRAINIAN WATER RESOURCES MINISTER APPOINTED

AU021008 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vasiliy Nikolayevich Tkach Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kiev city, 26 December 1984.

Born in 1928, Comrade V.N. Tkach is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1952. After graduating from the Hydroamelioration Institute in Kiev, he has worked on engineering posts in water resource organizations. Since 1960 he has been a deputy, since 1961 first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Water Resources [Gosvodkhoz], and since 1965 Ukrainian first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources.

Minister Garkusha Retires

AU021048 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade N. A. Garkusha of the duties of Ukrainian minister of land amelioration and water resources in connection with his retirement. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has expressed gratitude to Comrade N.A. Garkusha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, for the many years of active work in party and administrative bodies.

DEMICHEV CHAIRS LIBRARY COMMISSION SESSION

PM021139 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 18 Dec 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Libraries' Horizons"]

[Excerpts] A regular session of the USSR Ministry of Culture State Interdepartmental Library Commission has been held. It was led by P.N. Demichev, chairman of the State Interdepartmental Library Commission, USSR minister of culture, and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC DICTIONARY PUBLISHED -- Moscow, 2 Jan (TASS) -- The first volume of the fourth revised and expanded edition of the "Diplomatic Dictionary" ["Diplomaticheskiy Slovar"], has been published. It was prepared by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and edited by A.A. Gromyko, A.G. Kovalev, P.P. Sevostyanov, and S.L. Tikhvinskiy. The new edition contains basic information on major Soviet foreign policy initiatives, bilateral and multilateral accords, and other diplomatic documents, conferences, and consultations. It also assesses the work of international organizations and military-political and economic groups and critically analyzes bourgeois foreign policy doctrines and concepts. The dictionary provides information on the diplomatic and consulate service and the functions of foreign policy departments and their establishments abroad. The edition is aimed at those working in the foreign policy field, scientists and foreign affairs lecturers, and also at a wide circle of readers interested in foreign relations. The book is published by the USSR Academy of Sciences "Nauka" Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1356 GMT 2 Jan 85 LD]

RUBLE-DEUTSCHE MARK EXCHANGE RATE CHANGED

DW031042 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 3 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] VWD Frankfurt, 2 January -- The ruble-DM exchange rate has been changed once again effective 29 December 1984. This is obviously a consequence of the further increase of the dollar rate, to which the Moscow State Bank is pegging its own currency rate. According to an announcement by the Dresdner Bank Company, the USSR State Bank has newly fixed the ruble exchange rate at R27.71 per DM100. The exchange rate in force since 14 December 1984 was R27.68. The per-ruble DM rate thus comes to DM3.6089 (formerly DM3.6128).

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT'S 1985 OUTLOOK ASSESSED

LD022225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] The year 1984, which has just ended, initiated a large-scale, economic experiment in industry. Viktor Dyunin, economic observer of the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA daily, talks about its results and prospects:

[Dyunin] Only an instant separates one year from the next, but each of them has its own features. Such is the peculiarity of historical rather than astronomical time. The year 1984, which has just passed, will remain partly in our memory as the 1st year of a large-scale economic experiment. Its task is to help improve the economic mechanism in such a way that it will permanently work for intensifying production. We are talking about creating economic conditions under which the collective interest will to the greatest extent coincide with that of the state, so that extensive financial autonomy rights will harmoniously coincide with responsibility to society for rational management of the economy.

The whole course of the experiment in 1984 has confirmed the fruitfulness and promise of the main principles on which it was built. It is not out of place to recall that five ministries and hundreds of enterprises were simultaneously taking part in the experiment. All these have indicators which reflect the final results of work, especially quality indicators which significantly higher than those who worked according to the general criteria. It should be emphasized that pledges for production deliveries, lowering its costs, and profit growth were better fulfilled. The results, I repeat, show the experiment's success.

That is why this year, 1985, the experiment has been started by 21 more union and republican ministries and many thousands of enterprises. Quantity should turn into quality, that is, it should determine how we should rationalize the economic mechanism for work in the next 5-year plan. In connection with this, it is planned to improve the system of plan and assessment indicators, and to strengthen incentives for collectives making new products and renovating production. More favorable conditions for a significant increase in the engineering potential output are being created. Our economy has entered the new year not only stronger but also better prepared for a creative search.

PLAN TO DIVERT WATER TO CASPIAN SEA DISCUSSED

LD021238 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- Water from the north will save the Caspian Sea.

A plan has already been prepared for diverting 5.8 billion cubic meters of water from the Verkhnyaya Sukhona, a tributary of the Severnaya Dvina River, and the Onega to the Volga which discharges into the Caspian, Grigoriy Voropayev, a correspondent member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences who heads the Institute of Water Problems, told a TASS correspondent.

Work on such a major plan, he went on, has required a special attitude to ecological problems. Natural resources form the basis of human life, and man cannot exist without developing them. Civilization has transformed the earth and gives people many times more products and various other benefits than it would be possible to obtain by leaving nature intact. Civilization, alas, has also brought serious problems such as the depletion of some resources in individual areas and environmental pollution. These problems are common to all countries.

The Caspian Sea, for instance, now receives 13 to 14 percent less fresh water from the rivers in its basin than it used to. One quarter of the Soviet population lives in the basins of these rivers, with the local factories accounting for one-third of national industrial production and the local farms for one-fifth of the country's gross agricultural output. The consumption of water there cannot but keep growing.

If its present average level is stabilized, there will be no danger of catastrophe to the Caspian. But a further dwindling of the influx of water there is dangerous. If the level of the Caspian falls one meter or more, its northern shallow zone, which occupies one-fifth of the sea's area, will become dry land. In the meantime, it is in those warm waters, which are not too salty and rich in nutritious substances, that sturgeon fry grow up, and the Caspian accounts for 85 percent of the world's sturgeon fish catches.

Energetic measures are being adopted in the USSR to ensure rational use of water in industry and agriculture. Measures are being taken, in particular, to lessen the evaporation of water from the surface of the Caspian Sea: The outflow of water to the Kara-Bogas-Gol Gulf has been reduced and there are plans to built dams to cut off mostly unproductive coastal sectors. But this, unfortunately, cannot make up for the growing consumption of water from the rivers in the Caspian basin.

There is left only one way out, the scientist stressed, and that is to borrow water for the Caspian from rivers flowing into the White Sea. But wouldn't we, while saving one sea, put the other in danger? In connection with this question I would like to stress that no serious plan to develop natural resources in the USSR is drawn up and adopted for execution without prior indepth and comprehensive scientific studies.

The plan for diverting part of the run-off of northern rivers is no exception. The problem has been studied under an all-round and single program by 120 research institutes specializing in different fields. They analyzed the projected scheme's possible impact on the climate, nature and biological productivity of land and water resources. All known data about the nature of the earth, rivers, seas, oceans, and atmosphere in their interaction was taken into account. Scientists are very cautious.

That was how work proceeded on the plan to divert part of the flow of northern rivers to the Volga. It provides for making use of water development projects and canals similar to those which already exist on many rivers in the USSR and elsewhere. The experience gained in using them and special studies make it possible to foresee the behavior of such new projects being created.

Under the plan, the Severnaya Dvina River will donate four out of the 110 billion cubic meters of its yearly run-off to the Volga, while the Onega will donate eleven percent of its flow. The total amount of needed hydrotechnical work will be several times smaller than the work load performed during the construction of the canal between the Moskva River and the Volga in the 1930s.

The fish population in the Severnaya Dvina and the Onega will somewhat drop, but the decreases will be compensated for by new fish product factories and fishing farms on northern lakes. The construction of shipping locks will ensure the operation of water transport. The flooding of lands in northern districts will be brought to the minimum. The possibility of regulating the flow of northern rivers will make it possible to improve use of flood meadows which are an important source of fodder.

The climate will not be affected in any noticeable measure: The reduction of the flow of water by such an amount will be practically imperceptible for the thermal regime of the White Sea and moreover the Arctic Ocean, Voropayev said. Even modern instruments will not be able to detect these changes. The run-off of all northern rivers, amounting to a total 1,500 cubic kilometres of water a year, carries an absolutely insignificant amount of heat as compared with solar radiation -- the main heater of the ocean. The loss of such a quantity of fresh water cannot influence physicochemical, biological and atmospheric phenomena in the ocean and its environs either.

Soviet scientists are continuing with the same prudence studying the problems involved in diverting part of the waters of Lake Onega and the Pechora River to the Volga. The fate of the Caspian Sea and the interests of developing the country's central regions will in any case put the task of adding more water to the Volga on the order of the day in future. It is necessary to work out such ways of using nature as will ensure better living conditions to the present and future generations.

In conclusion I can say that the latest plan embodies the tremendous experience of building water management projects. At present some 60 billion cubic meters of water are re-distributed every year. Can anyone say that the canals and water reservoirs in Soviet Central Asia, including the 1,250-kilometer-long Kara Kum Canal, have damaged the deserts? Of course, one has to put up with the fact that the Aral Sea receives less water. The population of fishes and marine animals there has diminished. But the canals have brought water to seven million hectares of land in the deserts. Oases and highly-productive cotton, grain, fruit and vegetable plantations have been established there. The water has made the climate in the deserts milder and favourable for the living of many millions of people there.

Thanks to northern waters we shall avoid negative consequences on the Caspian, improve water supplies to cities and irrigate an extra 1.2 million hectares of fertile southern lands. Modern science makes it possible to create new projects, while maintaining a most careful attitude to nature, Voropayev said.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT-LENINGRAD AIR ROUTE -- Regular passenger flights on the Tashkent-Leningrad route have started. It took the comfortable Il-86 only 4 hours 40 minutes to fly 350 passengers from the capital of Uzbekistan to the banks of the Neva. The service is operated by pilots from the Uzbek Civil Aviation Board. Leningrad is the country's fourth city to which airbuses fly from Tashkent. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]

SOKOLOV, AKHROMEYEV SIGN SOBOLEV OBITUARY

PM021331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Colonel General Mikhail Georgiyevich Sobolev]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Mikhail Georgiyevich Sobolev, prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has died following a severe and prolonged illness.

Death has plucked from our ranks a true son of the Soviet people, a man of great spirit and inexhaustible energy, a sensitive and responsive comrade, and an ardent patriot of the Soviet motherland. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service of the great cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1939. M.G. Sobolev was born 1 January 1917 in the village of Trushkovo, Nevelskiy Rayon, Velikolukskaya Oblast.

In the postwar years M.G. Sobolev worked in responsible positions in the political organs of the Baku, Transcaucasus, and Volga Military Districts and the Southern Group of Forces. He graduated from the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy and became a candidate of historical sciences. In 1966 he was promoted to work at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate where he occupied the posts of senior inspector and deputy chief and chief of a directorate. In 1975 he became deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, N.A. Savinkin, V.I. Drugov, Ye.F. Muravyev, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yevimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, D.A. Volkogonov, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, S.A. Bobylev, L.I. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, M.I. Druzhinin, V.S. Rodin, B.P. Utkin, A.I. Shirinkin, G.M. Yegorov, M.A. Gareyev, G.V. Sredin, V.I. Balakirev, V.D. Lukinykh, V.G. Serebryakov, N.I. Smorigo, A.N. Agafonov, V.I. Bychenko, V.N. Dutov, N.A. Nachinkin, S.P. Vasyagin, V.M. Grishanov, S.M. Smirnov, A.F. Stolyarov, V.T. Dementyev, N.I. Makeyev, N.A. Koshelev, V.I. Korolenko, A.I. Skrylnik, and V.N. Vorobyev.

MENTESHASHVILI: OGARKOV CONTINUES DEPUTY WORK

PM021410 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 52, 30 December 1984 (Signed to Press 25 December 1984), carries on pages 1 and 3, under the headline "Our Deputy Corps," a 1,000-word unattributed account of the 20 December press conference in Moscow addressed by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary Menteshashvili.

MOSCOW NEWS' account of the question-and-answer session at the press conference includes the following passage relating to former Chief of Staff Ogarkov:

"Question: What does Deputy Ogarkov, former chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, do now?

"Answer: Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov holds a responsible post at the USSR Ministry of Defense and continues his activity as a deputy."

This message is also carried in the report on the press conference published in issue 52 of Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian.